THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, R. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Grand Jury Fail to Indict Tweed.

THE ERIE IMPRESSARIO.

Mrs. Mansfield Makes Interesting Revelations.

WHEREABOUTS OF GARVEY.

Excitement Among Brooklyn Politicians.

COWHIDING THREATENED.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1871.

LEDWITH'S RESIGNATION.

Thomas A. Ledwith, having accepted from Tammany the nomination for Supreme Court Judge, resigned last night his membership of the Committee of Seventy. The resignation excited much comment on account of the lateness of the season.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE.

The order of arrest which has been issued against James Fisk, Jr., charged with using funds belonging to Mrs. Josephine Mansfield while acting in a fiduciary capacity, was served yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis. At four o'clock Mr. Jarvis walked into Fisk's room at the Grand Opera House, and, addressing his prisoner, said, "I have an order for your arrest. It is granted in the suit of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield against you." Fisk laughed heartily. "So it's Mansfield again, is it? Well, I have bondsmen here," and he called Chas. Robinson, of Fishkill, and B. W. Blanchard, each of whom were qualified as bondsmen, and both were accepted. The amount of bail is $35,000. A letter from Mrs. Mansfield to Fisk upbraids him for perfidy, and says it is a shame to compel her, who grew up with him from nothing to his now great Erie Impressario, to vindicate herself in court, and refers to his scheme, revealed to her four years ago, of stealing the Erie books, and how, when he was buying the New York Legislature, he said it would result in either a Fisk palace in New York or a stone palace at Sing Sing, and requesting her if it was the latter to take a cottage outside the prison. She is willing to settle affairs arbitrated by Wm. M. Evarts, but says if his power over the courts is still supreme, and Tammany is still able to protect him, the reward may still be his.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG BROOKLYN POLITICIANS.

There was some excitement among the politicians of Brooklyn in consequence of an attack upon the school mistresses of Brooklyn appearing in the *Journal*, edited by De Leon, formerly director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The charge was that the lady teachers were paid to suit the purposes of the vile men in power. A sub committee of the Democratic General Committee waited upon the Mayor, saying that the article had been dictated by him. This the Mayor denies. Register McLaughlin was spoken to in the same way. He then challenged the Mayor to come into the streets, declaring that if he did he would knock the Mayor's head off. There are suspicions that the Mayor had something to do with the publication, and McLaughlin threatens to use a cowhide if he discovers the real author of the libel.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK EXPLAINS.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is in this city, and states that his resignation was intended as a move to thwart the schemes of his political enemies in their efforts to get control of the State, and that it had been determined on long ago. He asserts that there is no foundation for the charges against him, and that as soon as he returns to Georgia he will demand an investigation. He would not permit himself to be arrested in Georgia, as his friends think his political enemies would probably cause a mob to Ku Klux him. In a letter dated Atlanta, October 23, he refers at length to the charges, and exposes the plans formed by his political enemies to bring disasters on the State.

GARVEY'S WHEREABOUTS.

The *Times* has information from the Captain of the steamer Hermann, which sailed hence for Bremen, September 23d, leading to the belief that Andrew J. Garvey and wife went in the steamer under the assumed name of McDonald, and upon their arrival at Bremen, proceeded to Basle, Switzerland.

The *Times* says a letter was received at their office yesterday from a gentleman in Bremen, in which the writer said that he had met a Mr. Jassen, of Chicago, who had told him of a suspicious personage on the Hermann, and gave the same facts as were derived from the Captain of the steamer.

GREELEYITES IN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Greeley Republican Convention to-night a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Committee of Seventy in striking off the names of three or four aldermanic candidates, who were placed by the organization on the county ticket, and declaring their adherence to the original ticket. It is stated that the other wing of the Republicans, as well as the reformers, are dissatisfied with the alterations on the ticket by the Committee of Seventy.

FISK'S EXPLANATION.

There was a great deal of comment in the city to-day upon the Mansfield-Fisk correspondence. Revelations are expected damaging to the Erie officials, as well as to Tweed, Sweeny, and other Tammanyites. Fisk attempts to reply to Mrs. Mansfield's letter by declaring that the suit is an attempt to extort money from him. He was to-day busy preparing his defense and holding consultations with legal gentlemen.

A BANKRUPT DEPARTMENT.

At the morning board of the Commissioners to-day, a statement was made, representing that the department was entirely bankrupt. The board wants money to make payments to employes, but dislikes to countenance payments by outside parties. There was nothing definite decided.

OVERPAID.

Deputy Controller Green declines to pay the police justices and clerks, on the ground that they have been overpaid, as the increased salaries they have been receiving, under vote of the Common Council, were in contravention of the law. Under this decision they will not receive any salary for several months to come.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED IN THE SOUTH.

A special dispatch from Washington this evening states that it is asserted on the authority of Senator Poole that President Grant expressed his determination to declare martial law through the entire South, in consequence of the continued outrages.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Gustave Kuster, of Yonkers, was found on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, this morning, with a pistol shot wound in his breast. He said he had been wounded and robbed by highwaymen. He was brought to this city, where he received surgical attention, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A DEFAULTER'S PROPERTY SOLD.

Some of the property of the defaulting assistant postmaster Norton was disposed of by his sureties at an auction sale yesterday. Nearly sixty thousand dollars, worth was sold for less than twenty thousand.

ABOUT TO SUSPEND.

The Long Island Sugar Refining Company is reported as about to suspend. The embarrassments of the company, which are nearly three quarters of a million, are said to be due to excessive importations of molasses, since which the market has declined.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, declines answering the subpœnas from the Court of Chancery in the case in which the railroad monopoly is interested, as the question involves his gubernatorial right to refuse the signing of bills.

SANITARY.

At a meeting of the Board of Health today a proclamation was adopted declaring the ports of Charleston and Key West to be infected ports, on account of yellow fever. Their proclamation is to extend to the 8th of November.

ASHBURY'S ADMISSION.

Commodore Ashbury admits that he lost the Queen's cup, but contends that the committee did not run the races in a sportsmanlike manner. He will make no claim for the cup, and will not come back here next year.

GRAND JURY DISMISSED.

The Grand Jury were dismissed, yesterday, without finding an indictment against Tweed. His case will be brought before the new Grand Jury to be empaneled on Monday next, before Judge Bedford.

REGISTRATION.

To-day was the second for registration, with 68,080 voters registered. On the first day 23,736 registered. The registration to date is 91,816. Two days still remain to receive the names of voters. The total registration last year was 142,666.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ASKED.

Yesterday a petition was presented for letters of administration by the heirs of Anneke Jans. The petition disputes again the title of the Trinity church property.

MANDAMUS ISSUED.

In the Supreme Court to-day a mandamus was issued ordering the payment of two hundred thousand dollars in favor of the Department of Public Parks.

INGERSOLL NOT RETURNED.

Mr. Ingersoll had not returned at a late hour last night. His friends claim that he will return to-day and give the necessary bail for his appearance.

HORSE RAILWAY TO BE TORN UP.

The Hoboken Common Council have ordered the horse railway to be torn up, as the company have not paid their license.

CONTRIBUTIONS ASKED.

The Committee of Seventy desire contributions to defray the expenses of printing their election ballots.

RACE POSTPONED.

The New York Yacht Club have postponed until next year the race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, etc.

COUNTERFEITER FOUND GUILTY.

The counterfeiter Jackson was found guilty to-day. The sentence has not yet been pronounced.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

The town of Fulton subscribed two thousand dollars last evening for the Northwestern sufferers.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor Hoffman has changed thanksgiving day to the 30th of November.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Brooklyn, Russia and Nevada have arrived.

The steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

The steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

INDORSED.

The German Joint Committee to-night indorsed O'Donovan Rossa as Senator.

UTAH.

Everything Pacific.

SALT LAKE, November 1.—To-day everything is pacific, and there is not the least probability in the city of any outbreak or difficulty. The Mormons all disclaim the most remote intention of resisting the law or opposing the United States officers in the per formance of their duties Judge McKean's course in admitting May or Wells to bail is admitted in all quarters to be eminently wise and proper. No fault is found for refusing bail for Stout and Kimball, although it is not deemed that the probability of their guilt is greater than that of Mayor Wells.

BRIGHAM YOUNG TO BE FOLLOWED.

It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. Reliable reports are to the effect that Young is still moving southward, having with him eleven wagons and one hundred armed men, mounted.

APPOINTMENT APPROVED.

The appointment of George C. Bates as United States prosecuting attorney for Utah, is approved by both the Mormon and gentile press.

BUSINESS DULL.

Business is dull and money unusually scarce.

CINCINNATI.

Officer Installed.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, for several years connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was to-day installed as Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, vice William Smith resigned. Mr. Smith has been Superintendent of the Chamber for the past seventeen years.

BILL FILED.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Morris Joseph and others filed a bill in Chancery to foreclose a mortgage for the sale of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, for the nonpayment of bonds due July, 1864.

CROSS PETITION FILED.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company has filed a cross petition against the city, asking for damages in the sum of $25,000 for interruption in the work on Kilgour street, the police having interfered there to arrest the construction of the approaches in the manner desired by the company.

INDIANA.

Excursion to St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, November 1.—The excursion from this city to St. Louis to-morrow, over the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, promises to be a grand affair. Over two hundred invitations have been issued, and every arrangement made for the pleasure of the guests. At Mount Vernon, Illinois, the excursionists will be received by a delegation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who will accompany them to the latter city. The road is one hundred and sixty miles in length, and will soon be the great thoroughfare between St. Louis and Nashville.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Laird, of the circuit court, decided to-day that the fee and salary bill, so far as it applied to auditors, sheriffs and clerks, is imperative and void, on the ground that it is in violation of the constitutional provision that taxation shall be equal; because this indirectly taxes those officers.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The small pox has appeared at Newark, New Jersey.

—A movement is on foot to build another bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky.

—It is reported that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad will probably be leased by the Pennsylvania Company.

—A switchman named Jack Gillagher, was run over at noon yesterday at Jeffersonville, Ind., by an engine on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and horribly crushed and mangled. He died instantly.

—The Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts has been authorized to address the National Republican Committee, inviting them to select Boston as the place of holding the National Convention in 1872.

—On Monday a little girl, thirteen years old, named Anna Stacy, three miles from a New Albany, Indiana, was attacked by a negro as she was returning from school. The screams alarmed her father, who ran to her rescue, but she fell dead, before he reached the spot from paroxysms of the heart. The negro escaped.

—Henry Hospers, formerly Mayor of Pella, Iowa, and now manager of the Sioux colony, Sioux county, Iowa, has sued John R. Curry, editor of the Sioux county *Herald*, for libel, claiming damages to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. The *Herald* charges Hospers with adultery and theft.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Accident.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Two laborers, who were engaged in taking down the outside walls of the *Tribune* building this morning, slipped and fell from the fourth story to the basement and were instantly killed. Their names are not known.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Attorney General of this State has commenced proceedings against the following insurance companies, upon an official statement of the State Auditor that the assets of the companies are insufficient to justify them in a continuance of business: Chicago Firemen's, assets $373,000, losses $2,000,000; Merchants', assets $900,000, losses $6,000,000; Chicago Fire, assets $400,000, losses $3,000,000; Germania, assets $260,000, losses $1,500,000; States, assets $300,000, losses $3,000,000; Home, assets $250,000, losses $2,000,000; Mutual Security, assets $511,000, losses $1,800,000. Total assets, about $3,000,000. Total losses, about $20,000,000.

POLITICAL.

Quite a number of the candidates nominated at the union conference No. 2 have declined the intended honor. The following changes have been made: F. Gund, for police commissioner, in place of A. Hastings, crowded off; K. K. Jones, city treasurer, in place of Charles H. Hom, declined; J. P. Atwood, Judge of circuit court in place of Lambert Free, declined; Elliot Anthony, Judge of Superior court, in place of Ira W. Bull, declined.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY.

Secretary Greenebaum, the popular banker, has received authority by a cable dispatch to open in this city an agency for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest and most substantial in Germany. The agency will be opened at once.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.

Wife-Murder by a Distinguished Clergyman.

[From a London (Eng.) paper.]

An extraordinary and frightful tragedy was brought to light yesterday at the house of the Rev. T. S. Watson, M. A., who was for many years head master of the proprietary Grammar School, at Stockwell. The Reverend gentleman resided with his wife and a female servant named Ellen Pyne, who had lived with them for three years. In a large house, in St. Martin's road, at the back of Stockwell Crescent. From the statement of the young woman it would seem that on Sunday evening last she left the house, and did not return to it until early on Monday. When she left, Mr. Watson and his wife were sitting in the library on the first floor, which is situated between Mr. Watson's bedroom and a small bedroom, unoccupied, at the back. When she returned, her master told her that her mistress had left for the country and would be absent five or six days. She was a little surprised at this communication, but made no comment, and from her statement did not seem to think much about it. Mr Watson retired to rest at the usual time. No disorder was apparent in the room, but the next morning the girl called the attention of her master to a large dark stain on the carpet and the floor at the library door, when he replied, with great coolness, "Oh, there was an accident last night. I spilt a decanter of port wine there, and wiped it up as well as I could." All that day he seemed busily engaged in putting his books in order and writing. On Monday evening Mr. Watson retired to rest at the usual time, and the following day he seems to have spent much the same as the preceding one, with the exception that he was seen walking in the Clapham road. It is necessary to mention these facts to explain what follows. It now turns out that, having committed the murder, the coolness he had displayed upon which Watson himself with prussic acid, and the subsequent inquiries of Dr. Rugg resulted in obtaining the information that the object of his walk on Tuesday was to buy the drug. At the first chemist shop at which he applied, although well known, the proprietor refused to serve him, but it appears must have obtained some kind of mixture, for on his return home he told the girl that if anything happened to him in the night she was to send at once to Dr. Rugg. Whether he made any attempt on his life then is not known, but if he did, he did not succeed, and yesterday he rose as usual and wrote some letters, which he left on the dressing-table, and, after dressing in his possession of the police, one of them being addressed "To the surgeon." He then retired to bed again, and about eleven o'clock the servant in great haste came to summon Dr. Rugg, saying that her master was in a fit of apoplexy. In a short time Dr. Rugg was at the house, and on being admitted the servant put a letter into his hand, which was to the following effect:

"In a fit of fury I killed my wife. Often and often have I endeavored to restrain myself, but my rage overcame me, and I struck her down. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. I hope she will be buried as becomes a lady of her birth and position. She is an Irish lady and her name is Anna. The key will be found in a letter on the table."

And then follows a word which has been erased, but which is apparently a surname. On seeing this letter, Dr. Rugg immediately rushed upstairs to the bedside of Dr. Watson, whom he found in a very weak state and speechless, apparently suffering from some violent poison, which had not, however, taken effect. He administered a sedative, and proceeded at once to the chamber indicated, in company with the servant girl. There a horrible spectacle confronted them. He died up in a corner of the room, her knees touching her chest, her hands convulsively clenched, and her head fallen over to her chest, was the body of the unhappy lady, her clothes saturated with blood, which still seemed to ooze from the body in the dark, almost purple pool. On examining her, Dr. Rugg found her head smashed in, and, in places beaten almost to a jelly. There was, in addition to many other wounds, a fracture on the occiput sufficient, probably, to cause death; both her temples were beaten in, and there was a deep wound in the middle of the forehead. All this time the wretched man lay in his bed in a half insensible state, though slowly recovering. Dr. Rugg, though a personal acquaintance of his, at once saw that his duty was clear, and that the police must be apprised of the late occurrence. Under pretence of going to prepare some medicine, he went into the street, and, meeting a person whom he knew, sent at once to Brixton police station. Inspector Davis, who was on duty at the station, proceeded, in company with Police Sergeant Hazel, to the house. By the time they had arrived, Mr. Watson had recovered both his faculties and, to some extent, his bodily strength. Dr. Rugg at once told him that he had read the letter, and found the body of his wife, and that the officers of justice were below. He replied, "I suppose so. I must be so," but he made no reference to the crime, nor has he displayed less reticence since his apprehension. He seemed to take everything as a matter of course, and probably his mind was too stupified with the noxious drug he had imbibed to enable him to realize his position. He was allowed, however, to remain for some hours in the house, and about five o'clock was removed to the police station.

We learn from "Men of the Time" that Mr. Watson was born about 1815, graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1838, being one of the gold medalists in classics, and was ordained in 1839. After holding one or two parochial charges, he was Head Master of the Proprietory Grammar School at Stockwell, Surrey, a post which he held for twenty-five years, and until about twelve months ago. He has published (in Bohn's Classical Library) several volumes of "Translations" from Xenophon, Sallust, Quinctilian, Florus, Justin, &c., and has written a "Life of George Fox," published in 1860; a "Life of Richard Parson," and "Sons of Strength, Wisdom and Patience," in 1861; a "Life of Bishop Warburton;" "The Story of William Wallace;" a work on "The Reasoning Power in Animals;" editions of Pope's Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," in Bohn's "Illustrated Library;" and small annotated editions of Sallust's "Catiline" and "Jugurtha," and Terrence's "Andria." It is said that he has been for some time engaged on a history of the Popes.

EVERY one remembers how the coming of Kossuth inflicted upon our young men a soft hat, caught up at the side, and adorned with a plume. The visit of Alexis is at hand, and this is the hat: a plum colored beaver, trimmed with velvet a shade darker, in several folds, shaded feathers, and an aigrette at the side.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Reported Discovery of an Open Polar Sea.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut. Grant to Report to General Sherman.

BONDS CALLED IN.

Japan to Have an Internal Revenue System.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1871.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Charles E. Harrison as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Ohio District, and Geo. S. Scott as Assessor for the Second Arkansas District.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Military changes have been made by the President, transferring the State of North Carolina from the Department of the East to the Department of the South. The Indian Territory, north of Texas and south of Kansas, is added to the Department of Texas, to be under the command of General Augur, and the Department of Texas is added to the Division of Missouri. The Department of the Platte is for the present discontinued. The States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf posts will constitute the new Department of the Gulf, to be commanded by Colonel Mory. The Fifth Cavalry is ordered to Arizona; the Third Cavalry is ordered to Fort McPherson. Second Lieutenant Frederick G. Grant, of the Fourth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the General of the Army, and will accompany General Sherman on his tour of military inspection to Europe.

GOING TO JAPAN.

General George B. Williams, of Indiana, to-day formally concluded an engagement with the Japanese Minister, and will go to that country for the purpose of organizing an internal revenue system there similar to our own. General Williams is now Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He has also had experience as assessor, collector and supervisor of internal revenue, having been employed in these separate offices for an aggregate of five or six years, with marked acceptance to the Government. It is considered that no better selection could be made. The engagement is for three years at a large salary. General Williams will sail from San Francisco for Japan on the first of January next.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of high barometer in the Ohio Valley will probably move north and eastward, with brisk northerly winds tonight for a short time from Virginia to New York, followed by partially cloudy and clear weather on Thursday in the middle States and on the lower lakes, and with westerly winds and a rising temperature on the upper lakes. Northwesterly winds, veering to the southwest, will continue on Lake Ontario on Thursday, and fresh northwest winds continue on the New England coast, increasing to a moderate gale at some distance off the shore. The low pressure on the coast of Maine will probably produce a storm in Nova Scotia.

OPEN POLAR SEA.

Information received by the Navy Department from Dr. A. Peterman, of Gotha, concerning the German discovery of an open Polar Sea, states that the northernmost point reached was seventy-nine degrees north, on meridian forty-eight degrees east. He found a most favorable state of the ice toward the North Pole, with a probable connection with the open sea north of Siberia toward the east. The expedition was made in a small sailing vessel at the expense of the officers.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in another million and a half of three per cents. of the denomination of $5,000 from number 2,593 to 2,818; also the denomination of $10,000, from number 2,567 to 2,833. Interest will cease on the 31st of December.

STOCK FOR SALE.

The *Evening Star* says the President has addressed a letter to the President of the Seneca Stone Company requesting him to dispose of his (the President's) stock in the Company.

THE DEFAULTING PENSION AGENT.

The Commissioner of Pensions is now in Philadelphia to effect a settlement with Forbes, the Invalid Pension Agent, in that city, who is in arrears $200,000 to the government.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed A. J. Dufur and J. W. Virtue as Commissioners for Oregon to the Centennial Celebration of Independence in Philadelphia.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Major Thomas Donahue died to-day, at the age of seventy-five. He was long connected with the *Intelligencer*.

KU KLUX.

It has been ascertained that the leaders of the Ku Klux now in jail in South Carolina will not be released on bail.

CIVIL SERVICE.

G. W. Curtis presented the rest of the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission.

COMPLAINTS OF INDIANS.

Indian Agent Walker has left Cheyenne to hear the complaints of the Sioux Indians.

ST. LOUIS.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—A double and cold-blooded murder was committed a few miles from Marshfield, Webster county, Mo., on Saturday night, under the following circumstances: George Chamberlain, a teamster residing in Long county, while on his way to Marshfield for a load of merchandise, overtook another teamster named Dunny, with a load of lumber, that he was hauling to Wm. C. Davenport, a lumber dealer in Marshfield. Dunny's wagon broke down, and he requested Chamberlain to haul the lumber into town. Chamberlain loaded it on his wagon, but had not proceeded far before his wagon broke down. He then went into Marshfield and procured the wagon and assistance of his son-in-law, Geo. Francis, and returned to his wagon, reloaded the lumber and started for town. At this juncture they were met by William C. Davenport and Matthew and Jacob Hoffman. One of the Hoffmans struck Chamberlain on the head with a revolver, knocking him down, and Davenport shot him with a shot gun, killing him. Davenport then shot Francis, killing him instantly. Davenport and Matthew Hoffman were arrested on Monday. Davenport is ex Sheriff of Webster county, and is a man of considerable property.

PHILADELPHIA.

City Treasurer Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—The Citizens' Municipal Reform Association succeeded in securing indictments against the City Treasurer and his broker. Warrants for the arrest of the accused have been issued. Startling developements as to the management of the city affairs are expected.

City Treasurer Marcer will have a hearing to-morrow upon a charge of being a defaulter to the city.

HELD TO BAIL.

Pension Agent Forbes was held in $25,000 to-day on a charge of embezzling Government funds.

FOREIGN.

British Mail Steamer on Fire at Sea.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Illness of General Von Roon.

MINISTER CATACAZY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, November 1.—The collections at the Mansion House, for the relief of Chicago, up to last evening reached the sum of £45,000. Laugtona, a town in Lancashire, has given £1,000 towards the American fund.

THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 1.—English papers received to-night contain an additional denial of the Conservative Lords and statesmen of any knowledge of the new alliance between the Peers and people concerning the new social movement, but it is stated in a letter to the London *Telegraph* from the executive of the London Council, that the signatures of the Lords are in possession of a Mr. Russell, and that another band of Lords know who were co-signers on the part of the artisans.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

BOLIVIA, JAMAICA, October 30, 1871.—There is a ministerial crisis in Bolivia in consequence of the Congressional rejection of a bill providing for a federal constitution. The government will probably remove to Lopez.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Rio Janeiro advices to October 8th give a full text of the emancipation bill. It frees all children born of slaves after its date and all slaves of the government, numbering 1,700, and establishes an emancipation fund for the benefit of existing slaves. The Government is congratulated by all foreign ministers, and felicitations are pouring in from all parts of Brazil. There are already evidences of a movement among owners in the direction of converting the slaves into free tenant farmers, or freeing them upon condition of a few years' service.

WEST INDIES.

EVADING PAYMENT.

HAVANA, November 1.—Haytien advices to the 20th of October say that the authorities are endeavoring to evade the payment of claims arising from their transactions during the revolution.

STEAMER ON FIRE

KINGSTON, Jamaica, October 30.—The British mail steamer Venezuelan took fire at sea on the voyage from Liverpool. The flames were extinguished on reaching the harbor at Santa Marta, by scuttling the forward part of the vessel and submerging one of the water tight compartments. The fire lasted thirty-one hours. It will take ten days to repair her.

CENTRAL AMERICA

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 30, 8871.—Two departments of Guatemala are declared in a state of siege. The rebels had been thrice defeated.

INDIAN REVOLT.

Honduras demands of Nicaragua the removal of certain refugees from the frontier. Salvador has sent troops to the aid of Honduras to quell the Indian revolt.

THANKS TO COLOMBIA.

The Colombian government has been thanked by the United States Minister for undertaking to protect the steamer Virginius.

MEXICO.

POSITION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

MATAMORAS, October 28.—A courier from Tampico, who arrived to-day, brings news from the Capital to the 23d. All is quiet. Diaz was not in the field. Nearly all the Governors of the State had sent their congratulations to Juarez, and offered their services to suppress the Monterey pronunciamiento. The Juarezistas deny the reported capitulation of Satillo. The Revolutionists hold all the avenues of communication between the border and Monterey.

RUSSIA.

MINISTER CATACZY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 1.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Minister Catacazy has been told that he cannot stay at Washington after the visit of Grand Duke Alexis, and states that Curtin, the American Minister, has never informed the Government here that the American Government had threatened to send to the Russian Minister his passport.

SPAIN.

ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, November 1.—The Radicals will make an attack on the Government next week in the Cortes, on what particular question is yet uncertain. The result depends on the attitude of the Carlists, as they hold the balance of power.

FRANCE.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

PARIS, November 1.—President Thiers, accompanied by the Ministers of War and Marine, will lay the corner stone of the projected military establishment at Rouen on the 27th.

GERMANY.

ILLNESS OF VON ROON.

BERLIN, November 1.—Owing to the illness of Gen. Von Roon, Minister of War, Gen. Stock has been placed in temporary charge of the war office as assistant.

AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTRY.

VIENNA, November 1.—Baron Halzgethan having declined, the Emperor has invited Baron Kelloperog, formerly Governor of Bohemia, to form a cabinet.

BY MAIL.

THE Municipal Council of Vienna has not only placed the chapel in the Townhall at the disposal of the old Catholics, but declared its readiness to accord them a joint interest with their opponents in all the churches under the patronage of the corporation,

LABORERS are scarce at St. Johns, N. F., and women are employed on the wharves at four shillings a day, but it is said not to be a pleasant sight to see them unloading vessels, rolling flour barrels, wheeling large barrows full of salt, and carrying fish into the stores.

CITY sewage as a fertilizer has been used near several towns in England with decided success. Recently the sewage of Leamington, was purchased by Lord Warwick for a period of thirty years at a rent of $250 a year. The sewages will be forced up by large pumps through mains two miles long, to the estate where it is to be used.

THE deficiency in the French wheat crop this year will amount to two hundred millions of bushels, owing to the war, bad weather and the poverty of the country. The English crop will be short twenty millions of bushels. The assumed European demand upon the United States is one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, which is about twice our usual export.

THE failure of the crops in the three chief coffee growing countries is attracting attention. The yield of the last crop in Brazil is estimated at 190,000,000 pounds. The previous years' growth reached 485,000,000 pounds, of which less than 100,000,000 now remain in grower's hands. In Java the official statement of the present crop is only 106,000,000 pounds against 170,000,000 pounds of the previous season. The Ceylon crop, which is the smallest of the three, promises to show a deficiency of fully 40 per cent.

THE following piece of "economy is equal to some that is taking place in New York in these days: The Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, having received intelligence that the rope of the chief bell had given away, met at a solemn dinner to discuss whether it should be spliced at a cost of two shillings, or replaced with a a new one at an expense of two and six pence. A second and third dinner, costing £10 each, were required to determine this weighty matter, and they then resolved to splice the old rope, on the score of economy being necessary in the administration of the public funds, of which they declared that, "as faithful stewards, they were bound to be careful," thus setting a memorable example to all future civic corporations.

THE trial of Marshal Bazaine for the surrender of Metz is looked for with intense interest in France. The military commission which will try him, although presided over by old Marshal Baragnay d'Hilliers, who served the Second Empire faithfully, contains a majority of members opposed to imperialism, and it is said that the sentence will be a very severe one in case the Marshal should be convicted. President Thiers was some time ago satisfied of Bazaine's innocence of the grave charges preferred against him, but he is reported to have recently changed his mind. The same thing is asserted of General Changarnier, who at one time tried to shield the Marshal from reproach. Bazaine is in Switzerland, where he has bought a splendid country seat, and it is feared that he may not appear for trial.

THE recall of the Vicomte de Praslin-Choiseul, the French ambassador at the Italian court, shows that the relations of the two countries are still not cordial. The ambassador resigned his place because the arrogance of M. de Harcourt, the French ambassador at the Vatican, involved him constantly in new troubles, and because President Thiers refused to discountenance de Harcourt's conduct. M. de Harcourt went so far as to write articles ridiculing his colleague in the reactionary Roman newspapers, and spoke slightingly of him in public. At one time a duel between them was imminent, but the challenge was withdrawn at the intercession of friends. The liberals, even among the French Orleanists, insisted some time ago on the recall from the Vatican of the aggressive and unpopular ambassador, but President Thiers has yielded to the clericals and legitimists, and retained M. de Harcourt.

ARKANSAS.

Personal.

LITTLE ROCK, November 1.—Col. W. J. Patton, publisher of the *Journal*, who was removed from the position of Internal Revenue Collector by the President the other day, is Vice President of the Republican Southern Press Association.

AN OUTRAGE.

Some movers were passing through the city yesterday *en route* from Georgia, with several negro men and women who were raised with the family. As a matter of choice they were going to Texas with them. A crowd of two hundred negroes surrounded the wagon and took the negroes from them by force, against their protestations. Great indignation is felt here among the white people at this outrage.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Little Rock Conference of the M. E. Church South met this morning, Bishop M. Tynell presiding.

MINNESOTA.

That Libel Suit.

ST. PAUL, November 1.—The first phase of the libel suit of Governor Austin against James Green, editor of the St. Anthony *Democrat*, terminated last evening, by binding the defendant over to appear before the grand jury, in the sum of $5,000. The testimony introduced by the defence upon which it was based, and the truth of the assertions of bribery, was the fact that Governor Austin obtained five thousand dollars from some Philadelphia firm, through F. H. Clark, President of the L. S. and M. Railway. The plaintiff showed that the five thousand was a loan at ten per cent., secured by mortgage upon real estate of twice the value of the amount loaned, which loan was not sought until more than a year after the approval of the bill which Green charged Governor Austin was bribed to sign.

GEORGIA

Shot by Negro Ku Klux.

SAVANNAH, November 1.—Mont. Mallin, who was shot and wounded by a band of South Carolina negro Ku Klux in the city, will recover. There were no arrests of negroes made.

NEGRO HIGHWAYMEN.

Negro highwaymen have been robbing countrymen coming to Savannah by the Louisville road.

Experiences of Children in the Northern Fires.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: "You have already been told the story of the little boat load of children carried from Rock Falls to Canada, and saved in spite of storm and danger, and exposure. I saw Mrs. Mann, the mother of these children, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the Huron. She had given up all of them for lost. But, mother-like, though four were saved, she mourned deeply for the lost one, who half clad and shivering in the cold water up to the bottom of a boat, sailed away upon an unknown and measureless sea, almost in sight of land and deliverance. There were five children in this boat belonging to Mrs. Mann, and four to the owner of the boat who took them away, making nine infant voyagers, who for three days, without food and sustenance on the skin, floated across Lake Huron in a boat which was kept from going to the bottom by means of an old boot and shoe, which were the only vessels for bailing that these unfortunate travelers had on hand. The mother's heart seemed deeply touched and trembled because no last offices and loving ministries could, in the nature of the case, be paid to the little one whose voyage of life was at once so brief and eventful. When these four children were put on a tug at Kincardine, Ontario, to be returned to their parents, it struck a rock just as it was getting under way, and went down. The children were rescued and sent homeward by the cars. They have at last reached Port Huron, after adventures by field and flood, almost equal to Othello's, and it is hoped that they will arrive home without further accident.

"The babe of Mrs. Shubert, of Paris, one of the Polish settlers, was carried from its burning home by its grandmother while its mother stayed behind to fight the fire. The grandmother was compelled to lie down in a roadside ditch with twenty others, where they passed the night, it being the only refuge from the flames. The infant was only three months old, and required nourishment. Luckily the fire had driven a cow to seek company and shelter with those human beings. A big tin pan was found in a wagon, and the animal was milked. The baby's aunt took the milky compound, which the flying sand, cinders and ashes made of the milk into her mouth, and fed the child in that original manner."

The Sales of Liquors

in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, it has been calculated by Edward Young, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, amounted to one hundred millions of dollars. This total is made up as follows: Sixty million gallons of whisky at six dollars a gallon retail, $360,000,000. Two and a half million gallons of imported spirits at ten dollars a gallon, $25,000,000. Ten million seven hundred thousand gallons of imported wine at five dollars a gallon, $53,500,000. Sixty-five million barrels of ale, beer and porter, at twenty dollars a barrel, $130,000,000. Native brandies, wines and cordials in unknown quantities, it is estimated, have been consumed, involving an expenditure of $31,500,000. These figures, although not so large as some that have been published, yet give a total that should astonish the consumers of ardent spirits. This sum of six hundred millions of dollars a year would in less than four years pay off the National debt, or, if invested in works of internal improvement, would complete all the unfinished works in the United States.

IN one of the Ohio towns, a citizen had rendered himself obnoxious to the rest of the community, so he was placed in the hands of a vigilance committee for treatment. The chairman of the committee made the following report: "We took the thief down to the river, made a hole in the ice and proceeded to duck him, but he slipped through our hands and hid under the ice. All our efforts to entice him out failed, and he has now retained his point of advantage some hours.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Gratifying Progress.

GRANT'S POLICY.

Economy and Reduction.

OCTOBER STATEMENT.

Decrease, $8,950,490.

IN THIRTY-TWO MONTHS, $273,749,809.

Monthly Average Decrease, $8,554,681.53.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1871.

The following is the public debt statement for the month of October, which is published to-day:

Coin and Currency	
Coin Balance	$ 99,054,589 23
Currency	10,283,855 58
Coin Certificates	16,679,900 00
Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,582,512,350 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	277,057,000 00
Principal	1,859,569,950 00
Interest	44,902,399 96
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of Indebtedness at 4 per cent	$ 678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	25,890,000 00
Principal	40,568,900 00
Interest	344,172 08
Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$ 1,793,692 26
Interest	286,322,45
*Debt Bearing no Interest

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1871.

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@112¾

CANADA has appointed the 10th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving. Our cousins are taking lessons from us.

CALIFORNIA gave ten thousand Republican majority in the late Judicial election That secures the Golden State for 1872.

TWEED refuses to resign his position as Commissioner of the Department of Public works in New York, the most important and responsible office in the city. The Grand Jury have found true bills against Dauich and Haggerty for stealing the vouchers, and will doubtless soon attend to Tweed and his fellow-robbers.

AGAIN comes the cheering announcement, that the National Debt has been decreased in the sum of $8,950,490 during the month of October. This makes a grand reduction of $273,744,809, since President Grant's inauguration, March 1869. Will our Democratic friends still refuse to acknowledge that the present Administration is a success?

THE MEMBERS of the Oneida community, which disgraces the State of New York, are beginning to read the signs of the times; and their leader, Mr Noyes, has written to inform the world that their communism is vastly different from Mormonism. It will take something more than Mr. Noyes' assertion to convince the world that the two are not morally on the same plan.

THERE being no barrier to a Russian prince marrying a plebeian, the Grand Duke Alexis is free to marry any American girl he may win. In this respect, although only a prince, he is the full equal of an American unmarried full-fledged sovereign. Wonder how many girls of the period will set their caps for him? How nice and romantic the wedding cards will read.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN after a long retirement, has returned to the stage. She appeared a night or two ago at Booth's theatre as *Queen Catherine*, and all the critics unite in saying that time has not impaired her energy or power; but on the contrary she exhibits she same wonderful control over herself, and commands the attention of her audience, as she did thirty years ago.

"IF GRANT and his corrupt tools should carry New York, the Democratic party of the nation may hang its harp on the willows, and sit down by the waters of Babylon and weep."—*N. Y. World.*

We think they may as well make up their minds to do so, whether "Grant carries New York" or not. Pennsylvania and Ohio settled that question about "weeping Democracy" in October, and they have been weeping ever since.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is an independent, free trade paper, with no bias against Democrats, and it says:

"The Democratic *Banner*, published at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, frankly confessed it is 'not sorry' for the destruction of Chicago and the suffering of the people, and thinks "it is the bitter chalice coming home to wicked lips.' Several other Democratic papers at the South express the same feeling, which, however, is not shared in by any respectable portion or number of the Southern people."

THE non-arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis causes a degree of uneasiness in New York, and the feeling commences to obtain that the fleet bearing him hither has foundered at sea. The more knowing ones, however, take no stock in the alarm, thinking that he has been detained by the black fogs and the rough seas that have prevailed during the past week. It is to be hoped that his early arrival will put an end to all painful misgivings as to his safety.

THE New York *World* says:

"We Democrats have paid our little quota towards the furtherance of public honesty."

So they have, by suffering Republicans to expose their robberies and rascalities; they have made the very name of Democracy a by-word for corruption and official delinquency. They need not attempt anything further in that line, the people have learned quite enough to cause them to despise the very name of Democrat.

WE HAVE been informed of one instance where a prominent physician of Allegheny city charged a lady who called at his office, TWO DOLLARS for vaccination. This appears an exorbitant charge, and if it is the prevailing one, we are not astonished that so few of our people submit to this very necessary operation. Can it be possible that any considerable number of our physicians, would so far forget the dictates of humanity, as to take advantage of our present condition, and insist upon outrageous fees? We cannot believe it, and cite the above instance of preposterous charge, as we hope it is the exception. We know some of our physicians have vaccinated many persons and made no charge, which is more in harmony with our good opinion of them as a body. Will the Board of Health look into this matter? and if possible endeavor to establish a uniform rate for vaccination, in order that all may secure its benefits.

WE WOULD like to ask the agent of the Associate Press at Cincinnati, whether he can find nothing else to telegraph over the country, than the editorial opinions of the *Enquirer* of that city. So far as we are concerned, we do not wish to pay for any such messages, and we call the attention of the general agent to the matter. While we are doing so, we might add, that we are growing tired of the class of news furnished of late, it being, generally, a condensed report of the editorial comments of leading journals East and West. We want NEWS, not STALE OPINIONS. Give us intelligence, the latest, freshest, and plenty of it, and give it to us early, a little before three o'clock A. M., if you please. We have several times lately received Associate Press dispatches containing, word for word, articles in newspapers which had been received by mail, the day before. We can stand a little of this, but we have had quite too much lately.

THE MAYOR of Lexington, Ky., with the City Clerk, the Chief of Police and his deputy, the Captain of the night watch, and one policeman have been arrested by the U. S. Marshal, indicted by the grand jury, and placed under bail for complicity in the election riots, in that city in September last, wherein several persons, chiefly colored men, lost their lives. Some of the rebel Hotspurs are greatly excited over the event, and talk loudly of resorting to violence in opposing the mandates of the U. S. District Court. Their friends and brethren tried that game ten years ago, but found that it would not work. Perhaps the best thing these men, whom the *Journal* says "are all Democrats," can do, is to attend to their own business hereafter on election day, and let peaceable, good citizens attend to theirs. If this had been done, they would not have been arrested and if they find themselves within six months, inside of the Kentucky penitentiary, they will probably serve for an example to those of their friends left behind. There will be no disorder at the next election in Lexington, Ky., that we may depend upon, and the reason is, because Uncle Sam has shown these rebels, that, even in Kentucky, they cannot shoot down inoffensive colored men, simply because they dare to exercise their rights as American citizens. There is a brave, honest Kentuckian presiding over the court at Lexington, Judge Ballard, and he will see that the rights of the people are fully protected, and that justice is done to the humblest citizen.

TIME brings many curious things to light. Horrors too great for fiction to depict are becoming every day, common-place truths. A tragedy recently revealed in Sublette, Ill., although replete with atrocity, has attracted but little attention, the public mind being occupied with the terrible incidents of the conflagrations in the Northwest. A family by the name of Bee lived in Sublette; a year ago the father disappeared, and the rest of the family removed. A few days ago two men were digging a well in the grounds of the former Bee homestead, when they unearthed the dead body of a man which was recognized as that of the elder Bee. Investigations were commenced, which have resulted in the arrest of young Bee, a lad who confesses that he shot his father through the head and then buried the body. For a year he kept the terrible secret, and, but for the singular discovery of the evidence of the unnatural crime, the parricide would doubtless have continued to be the sole and unsuspected depository of the knowledge of a damnable crime.

FIRE ALARMS.

Although the question of actual consolidation with Pittsburgh is one that Allegheny has decided most positively in the negative and will not even entertain it again, still we think both cities could make consolidations in certain things that would prove mutually advantageous. There is no good reason why both cities should not go together to erect a capacious water works for the purpose of supplying pure and healthful water to the people. It would be a matter of great economy to do so, and as both cities are about to engage in the construction of new water works and reservoirs, now is a good time to give the matter due consideration. Then some sort of a consolidation of the fire departments of the two municipalities would largely benefit each other and afford greater security to life and property. As the systems now work, Pittsburgh might be laid waste before assistance in the way of engines and firemen could reach us from Allegheny, and *vice versa*. Only yesterday morning a fire broke out in our sister city that for a time threatened to develop into a fearful conflagration, and yet, while Allegheny was fearfully alarmed, our people slept quietly, and it was only by accident that the enterprising night reporters on the daily papers discovered that a fire was going on over the river. We do not see why, if for no other purpose than to advise persons who reside in Allegheny and do business in Pittsburgh, of the presence and locality of a fire, that telegraphic communication with our alarm bell should not be established. An adjusted system of signals should be adopted, whereby an alarm in Allegheny would be sounded in Pittsburgh simultaneously, and one in Pittsburgh likewise communicated to Allegheny. This plan would prove a matter of convenience and satisfaction to all people having common interests in the two cities. It would cost neither money nor trouble to establish such a system and we hope those having charge of the fire alarms of the two cities will adopt the suggestion.

THE LAST CANDIDATE.

The Democratic party would do well, and give another exhibition of their usual consistency by nominating Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Union Pacific Railway, for the Presidency. But to do so it would be highly necessary to suit their platform of principles to their candidate. For instance, we imagine that the plank condemning government land grants to railroads would have to come out, as the great railroad officer would not stand upon a platform which bitterly condemns the system of "granting government aid" to assist in building our great trunk lines of railroad, and thereby developing the vast and wild regions of the west. This is one of the most prominent features of the Democratic faith, it is thrust forward upon all possible occasions. No village, county or State convention of the Democracy is permitted to adjourn, until the policy of granting land to assist in the development of the resources of the country, receives its usual stab from the Democratic pen. But what odds? Democracy cares nothing for principles, they may be bartered any time for victory, and it matters not whether he be Republican in principle, whether from his boyhood up, he has fought against Democracy, any man will suit them, no matter what his professions are, so that he be thought strong enough to defeat the Republican candidate. Is this not true? Let us see. No Democratic journal has more bitterly assailed the "land grant system" of the government; none has so frantically shrieked against the "Radicals building up huge monopolies" as our placid neighbor, the *Post*, and yet in spite of its past professions, in spite of its "cherished principles," and in violation of all its past history, it brings forward the principal advocate of the "land grant system," Thomas A. Scott, as its candidate for President of the United States. Why? Is it because he is a faithful exponent of the Democratic faith? because he advocates Democratic doctrines, in a word, is it because he will represent the principles of the party? No, not at all. The *Post* gives its reasons for bringing him forward, and offers no apology for presenting the name of a gentleman who opposes, and always has opposed, the Democratic professions, it is enough for it to believe that "Col. Scott can carry Pennsylvania," and thinking so, goes for him, no matter what his principles are. This latest candidate of the *Post* announced, when he heard that his name was published as a candidate for the Presidency by a Democratic journal, that he did not know whether he was "a Democrat or a Republican," but this little matter will not disturb the peace of our cotemporary. It makes no possible difference to it whether its candidate is a Democrat or a Republican, whether, if elected, he will carry out the promises of one party or the other, so that he can "carry Pennsylvania against Grant," that is all. If he can do that, he will suit Democracy, no matter what he believes. Victory first—principles afterwards—that's the Democratic doctrine.

EXTERMINATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your editorial of this morning on the Indian question is written in a spirit that will give much satisfaction to those who are desirous of advancing the Indian to a state of civilization. Those conversant with the subject are unbounded in their praise of the Indians who have cast off their blankets, the style of clothing handed down by a long line of ancestors, cut off their hair, which has been the glory of their young men, and into the fancy plaits of which they have woven, in the pride of their young manhood, their handsome shells, abandoned their nomadic mode of living, and, with it, the glory of the chase, and settled down to the dull routine of a farmer's life, waiting for the grain to grow, and from the freedom of tent life, with the brightness of the camp-fire to the monotony of a house, isolated from necessity, and with no education to make books and papers a substitute for the romantic tales of the chase and the war-path. Of the wild Indians we have not much to say, except that if they were let alone by white men the Government would soon have them settled down into the early stages of civilization, and in five years an Indian war within the domain of the United States would be as much an impossibility as it now is in Oregon, or Washington Territory. The chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a well-known Pittsburgher, says that none of their engineering parties have met with any difficulty, yet it is known that they have at different times penetrated into the interior of the Indian country. Your interesting correspondent from the west, A. O. L., does not speak from his own experience when he says that whoever lives in the Indian country becomes their enemy from necessity. They steal, murder, commit all sorts of mischief and are too cowardly to take the blame upon themselves. Col. Bullock, a prominent candidate for Congress from Wyoming, has lived among the Sioux almost uninterruptedly for fifteen years. Most of that time his wife has been with him. They are a refined, educated people; their houses are open at all times to the Indians, the wild Sioux come and go at pleasure, yet they have never stolen anything or committed any mean or cowardly act. He also says the celebrated Red Cloud was deposed, which is a mistake. Red Cloud was, and is still, the chief of the Ogallalla Sioux, and never was chief of the Sioux Nation. Their last chief was killed ten years ago by the whites, and since then each of the five bands of the Sioux have had its own chief. He speaks of the massacre of a brave mountaineer, whose body was found riddled with bullets. Yet the same mountaineer is credited with killing two Crow Indians before he was dispatched. It could not have been "in very cold blood," and who told the tale? The Indians said he died of disease, and no other white man was there to tell how it was done. The fact is, all over the frontier, these tales of Indian outrages are so abundant that every casual traveler picks them up, yet I question if the Crow or Sioux Indians for two years have killed a white man. Yet there has been to my knowledge, many whom it would have been for the good of the human race, if they had killed. When among these warlike Sioux, a few months ago, a white man traded an Indian two bottles of whisky for a horse, and more to be excused, is a man who gives powder and ball to an enemy, in war times, than the man who gives a wild Indian fire-water, in the time of peace. Another Indian got drunk and killed a mule, belonging to a half-breed; the half-breed then shot the Indian, and over the next bottle of whisky, that Indian's friends will take up the quarrel. Whisky is plenty along the Platte, and these wild Sioux have no difficulty in getting all they want of it; and it is the regular fighting ten rod whisky, made more of alcohol, cayenne pepper and rotten plug tobacco than anything else. I saw two Indians being punished for the murder of two of their own friends, done when on a drunken spree, from whisky procured at the house of a member of the Territorial Legislature. An Indian chief this summer began his speech by laying down a bundle of sticks and saying, these represent fifteen of my people killed by whisky during this year, yet nothing has been done to punish the bad white men who gave it to them. Everywhere came the complaint that the Indian don't make or sell whisky, but bad white men give it to them. Ross Brown in one of his western letters details with great exactness (and I presume truthfully) the murder of a family of four persons by hostile Indians, yet on the same page tells of the *murder* of some thirty Indians, one of whom was a chief while engaged it arranging the terms of peace. The signal agreed upon *signing* of the treaty was a bullet through the head of the chief—and again on the same page he tells of some Indians who were killed for stealing mules, and a few days afterward the stolen mules were found in possession of a runaway employe—but adds they were killed on general principles and the discovery of the missing mules was no benefit to either the living or dead Indians.

T. K. C.

ENGLAND.

The New Political Alliance--Its Chances of Success--Disraeli Outflanking Gladstone-

[From the London Spectator, October 14.]

We had this week a great political revelation. Mr. Disraeli has been proposing to himself to outflank the liberals by carrying out, or trying to carry out, now at last that he is really at the head of the Tory party, some of the less vigorous suggestions of "Coningsby" and "Sybill."

After settling the suffrage question in a popular sense, and in a time, too, when the House of Lords had no longer any reason to fear the revolutionary instincts of the working-class, might not something be done to realize that dream? Could not Mr. Gladstone's political overtures to the working-classes—the suggestion he dropped in debate of something like equal electoral districts and his offer of the ballot, be overbidden by social overtures of more weight and more interest to the workmen? Coningsby had always believed so, and why should not Mr. Disraeli believe it—at least as much as he believes anything? Might he not obtain for his party the credit of filling up the chasm between the "two nations?" Might he not outflank Mr. Gladstone by spontaneously offering to the dazzled eyes of the work-men—and offering it as the free gift of the aristocracy—something which they would prize far more than either secret voting or, for that matter, every point of Fergus O'Connor's old charter, even supposing the liberals to be ready to give so much?

Such are the thoughts which we may suppose to have possessed Mr. Disraeli during the sessions of 1869 and 1870, and which seem to have ripened during the latter year into a practical scheme. Early last January—so we are told—Mr. Scott Russell was selected as a fit ambassador between the "natural leaders of the people"—*i. e.*, a few conservative peers after Mr. Disraeli's own heart—and the intelligent operatives as represented by Mr. Allen of the amalgamated engineers.

The result of these negotiations was that the working-men's side of the Council indicated the heads of their grievances in a few comprehensive social demands. The first is most startling. "Something like the United States Homestead law, by which the families of our workmen may be removed from crowded quarters of the towns and given detached homesteads in the suburbs." If only we had "something like" the waste land of the United States, this would be reasonable enough. But substitute even half an acre for the fifty acres of the American homestead law, and where is the cost of such a gigantic operation to come from? The next demand is very wise—form a commune or municipality for every village and town; it is saddled, however, with a vague but probably very important annex—"with power to acquire and dispose of land for the common good." Then come demands for an eight hours' day; for technical schools, "at the expense of the State, in the midst of homesteads of the proletariat;" for public markets, with goods the soundness of which is apparently to be guaranteed by State inspection, and where only wholesale, *i. e.*, practically, cost prices are to be charged for the smallest quantities. Then public places of recreation are to be established and kept up at the public expense. And finally—again a requirement which shows how clearly the working-classes see some of their real interests—the railways are to be bought and worked by the State for the public advantage, just as the post-office is now. As far as we understand the arrangement described, the peers we have named are said to have so far accepted these reforms that they have declared their willingness to put them in shape and get them a fair legislative consideration. The whole story—it is told by the *Daily Telegraph* of Thursday—would be doubtful, were it not remarkably confirmed by Sir John Pakington's Social Science address at Leeds, in which he asserted that it was the business of the State to secure decent homes for the workingmen, good food at a fair price, a sound system of technical education, and some regulation of the hours of labor. The length to which he went in this direction surprised everybody, and it was remarkable that while praising Mr. Forster for his Educational act he vehemently attacked both him and the government for turning aside from such (social) reforms to attend to insignificant party and political measures like the ballot. We can scarcely doubt that this address was really intended to strike the first note of an aristocratic and Tory movement on behalf of the working-man—which should outflank Mr. Gladstone's political justice by a liberal offer of social generosity.

And the prospects of such a movement? Well, of that we can at present say only thus much: that greatly as the artisans may stand in need of some social reforms in which the State might lend a helping hand, the agricultural laborers stand in need of more and greater; and what is more to the purpose, the "natural leaders of the people" could practically do a great deal more for them even without legislation than they can do for the artisans with it. If the conservatives can really get their timid party to take up this policy instead of rushing from it in affright—which is what we expect—we should heartily rejoice, though we gravely doubt the possibility of one of the largest measures proposed. But if they do, the liberals must take care that social reform is not limited to the towns, but should penetrate deep into the estates of the country party. We have little hope, however, that the conservative party—the party whose members cry aloud in every railway train at the insolance of the men on strike at Newcastle and talk bigly of putting down such strikes by law—will take seriously to the path of social reform, whatever the "natural leaders of the people" may do. There can be no real bulk of serious reforming purpose in the party, as there is none in its leader. The dull squirearchy of England will never be dragged behind the triumphal car of their viewy and literary chief. But even if this curious strategical movement only has the effect of forcing on the liberal party the earlier consideration of some measures far more really useful and important than this wretched ballot—measures to give self-government to villages as well as towns, and to secure the full benefit of the great system of railways to the nation at large—to say nothing of what may be effected towards the most important of all social purposes, the proper housing of the people in both country and town—it will not be without good effect, though that effect will almost certainly not be the restoration of the great strategist himself to supreme power.

LUNG SCIENCE.

That science which teaches the preservation and health of the lungs is of vital importance to all who desire to live out a healthy existence; in fact, without a healthy state of those important organs the whole body falls into decay.

The proper amount of air inhaled into the lungs is of as serious consequence to life and health as the proper quantity and quality of food; therefore, when the lungs are studded with tubercles or clogged with stachy mucous or filled with pus, they cannot perform the office of respiration perfectly. They must be cleansed, or consumption will be sure to come on—a disease which has been made of comparatively easy cure by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It should, however, be taken in time, that is, early in the course of the disease; then it will be easily eradicated, and the system restored to health.

Dr. Keyser's means of examining the lungs are so thorough, and his experiences so vast, that he can point out the true state of those organs with the same precision as if they were exposed to the eye.

Office in the rear of his great medicine store 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SINKING FAST.
Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

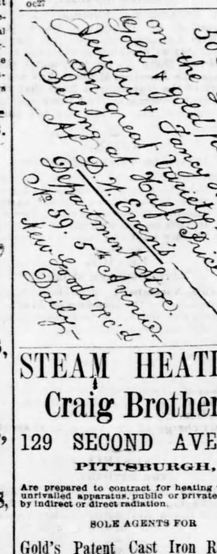
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

All the Latest Styles
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Summer Wear.
FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
se7:TTHS

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, October 31, 1871.
NOTICE.—The assessments for the Grading and Paving of LOCUST ALLEY, from Bates Alley to 42d street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 11th, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
no1:d6 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
All the Popular Bargains
OF THE DAY.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, very cheap.
At 10c., all the best makes of Prints, good dark styles.
At 12½c., Plain Carpets.
At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines.
At 18½c., Large Sized Towels, a good bargain.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers, extra heavy.
At 75c., Men's Heavy Cloth Shirts.
At $1, All Wool Table Covers, large size.
At $1.50, Heavy Felt Skirts, best bargain of the season.
At $1.75, Calico Comforts, good and heavy.
At $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS,
AND
Heavy Black Cloth Sacques.
Ladies' and Misses Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Millinery Goods, &c.
Silk Velvets, Velveteens and Velvet Ribbons.
Furs, Misses Small Muffs and Tippets.
Woolen Goods, &c.,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
An Entire Line
OF
NEW, CHOICE,
AND
Seasonable Goods,
NOW OPEN,
AND
Additions to Each Department Daily.
We would solicit an examination of our stock, which, for extent, variety and low prices, cannot be surpassed.
Dress and Sacque Trimmings,
Guipure and Chantilly Laces,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Corded Satins,
Dress and Trimming Silks,
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, a full line in all new fall shades.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Loops, Tassels Ornaments, &c
RIBBONS.
All new shades in Bow and Trimming Ribbons.
Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
Embroideries Department.
Hamburg and Paris Made Embroideries, an elegant line, at low prices, now open.
Swiss Flouncing, Ruffling and Puffing.
Swiss Embroideries
Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
A splendid line at low prices now open.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 40c.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c., extra fine.
All the Latest Styles in Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Felt, Velvet and Straw
Hats, Plumes, Ostrich Tips,
WINGS AND EGROT,
NEW COLORS.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Children's White and Fancy Hose in a great many styles. Assortment large and complete, all grades.
GLOVES.
Good Kids at 95c. and $1.00 per pair.
Good 2 Hook Kids at $1.50 per pair.
A full line of Alexandre's and Harris' Seamless constantly on hand.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth and Berlin Gloves, many styles.
POPULAR PRICES.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
oc27



STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS.
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.
With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28:r32-TTH
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.
TO
Oil Refiners and Others.
THE HUTCHINSON OIL REFINING CO.
Offer For Sale
The entire machinery of their Refinery, consisting of STILLS, IRON TANKS, STEAM PUMPS, SETTLING PANS, ENGINE and BOILERS together with a large amount of Gas Pipe and Fittings, with a variety of sizes of Stop Cocks, Globe Valves, Gates, &c., &c. Also, their REAL ESTATE, situated in the Sixth ward, of the City of Allegheny, bounded by Washington avenue, Preble and Adams streets and the Ohio river, fronting 312 feet on the Ohio river, and extending back 360 feet to Preble street. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 99 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
JAMES A. HUTCHINSON,
oc4:b44 President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SEMPLE'S
SPECIALTIES
At 20c., Tycoon Reops, for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 6½c., Comfort Calicoes, a decided bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., Canton Flannels.
COTTON BATTING,
From 10 Cents a Pound Up.
At 18½c., Linen Huck Towels, an extra bargain.
At $2.50 a pair, Heavy Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect.
At 62c., Men's Pl'd Flannel Shirts.
At 25c., Men's Heavy Woolen Socks.
At 18½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 37½c., Ladies' Fancy Balmoral Hose, a great bargain.
At $1.25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, best bargains of the season.
Special Bargains in every Department
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se17:g36
Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES specialty
jy4:p56-TTHS
DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
197
ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin)
au15 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Under our trade mark, "THE FLAG AND THE THISTLE," the following good bargains are now on the Counter:
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
Black Alpacas,
AT ALL PRICES
AND
Extra Good Value.
At $1.50, Beautiful New Shades of Colored Silks.
At $1.25, Good Black Silks.
At 25c., Beautiful Serge Plaids.
At 50c., an Extra Wide, Heavy All Wool Serge Plaid in the following Clan Tartans: The Grant, Stewart, Campbell, Frazier, Gordon, Macduff, McLean, McDonald, McPherson, Victoria, Prince Charlie, Rob Roy, Forbes, &c., &c., &c.
At 5 5-8c., a very superior article of Heavy, All Wool Serge Plaids, suitable for Skirts, Children's Wear and Morning Wrappers, being, on account of width, as cheap as Tycoon Reps, and far superior in quality.
Plushes, Velveteens, in new shades and at low prices, just opened.
This being the largest, cheapest and best assorted stock I ever had the pleasure of offering.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:s61 PITTSBURGH.
Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.
Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their extensive stock of
CANNED GOODS,
Put up expressly for family use from this year's selected fruit, consisting of
1,000 DOZEN CANS
White and Yellow Peaches,
Bartlette and Duchesse Pears,
Green Gage Plums,
Extra Fine Apples,
Cherries and Strawberries,
Cookes' Favorite Tomatoes,
Winslow's and Blue Ridge Corn,
Giant Asparagus,
Extra Early Peas, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail at reduced prices by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & Co.,
oc21:b36 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.
American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham; its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p52
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46
SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y15
FISH! FISH! FISH!
No. 1 MACKEREL.
No. 2 MACKEREL.
No. 3 MACKEREL, large new.
SHAD, POTOMAC HERRING.
LAKE WHITE FISH.
LAKE HERRING.
DUTCH HERRING.
Fresh arrivals in all the various sized packages.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
au17 172 and 174 Wood Street.

F. Sellers & Co.'s Refined Caddy and Bucket Lard.
This Lard is equal to butter for all cooking purposes. It is white, sweet, and pure, and put up with great care, being designed especially for family use. In order that it may reach all classes, we have small and large packages. The caddies contain 3 pounds, 5 pounds and 10 pounds. The buckets from 20 to 25 pounds. No charge for any package. Also, in kegs, barrels and tierces. Ask for this brand at your grocer's, and take no other.
oct27:s61 F. SELLERS

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:c61

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct26:58

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, and exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅜ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to KELLER & LAUGHLIN'S SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no1:a36

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Cor. Section added.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS.

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.

oc10

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1871.

Gold opened at 112¼ and remained firm all day, closing at 112⅜@112⅝. Cash gold scarce; from ⅛ to ¼ was paid for use daily. Clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank $91,001,000. Governments firm but dull. Seventeen proposals for bonds were received to-day, amounting to $4,096,800, at from 111.18 to 112. One will probably be accepted to-morrow. Stock market steady; New York Central and Western Union were the principal features; the latter was a little dull at 98@98⅛, closing moderately easier at 6 per cent. State bonds not very active.

Sterling exchanges, banker's bills 118¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, old, 65⅝; do new, 63¾@66; North Carolina, old, 30¾; do new, 19¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Sixes of '81, 113¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾ ex. interest; do of '64, 111¾ ex. interest; do of '65, 111¾ ex. interest; new 5s, do of '65, 113¾; coupons, 113¾; do 10-40s 109¾; currencys, 113¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 61¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Wells Fargo do, 52; American Merchants Union do, 55¾; United States do, 57; Pacific Mail, 48; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 95¾; Hudson, 121¾; Reading, 108¾; Michigan Central, none; Southern, 90¾; Union Pacific, 23¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Northwestern, common, 60¾; do pref'd, 88; Rock Island 98⅝; St. Paul, 58¾; do preferred, 78¾; Toledo and Wabash, 50¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; Chicago and Alton 113; Ohio and Mississippi, 37⅜; Illinois Central, 130⅝.

—Business at the banks continues at about half the volume it was before the fire. Except making advances on grain and other products being shipped east, the banks are doing very little but receive the money of depositors and keep it for them until they check it out. Safe security for investment for a large sum open in which the banks can find safe use for the surplus of money in their hands. The consequence is that currency has increased until it has become a burden to the banks and to the burdensome, and they are glad to turn it into New York exchange. This is an unhealthy stagnation which shows that business is not reviving as rapidly as it was hoped. Merchants who are collecting in what is due them have not yet got enough to do anything else in the way of regular business, and in many cases will not, until their insurance is settled so that they can know how much capital they have got to do business on. While this abnormal condition of things lasts, it makes it easy for some of the small banks whose line of business would otherwise make it close work for them to meet the demands on them for currency.—*Chicago Tribune Oct. 31st.*

—There is an urgent demand for money, and the banks are quite unable to meet it. We do not hear of any material change in rates, which still rule on call at about 7 per cent. and strictly first-class endorsed paper, from sixty to ninety days, 9 to 10 per cent. and for four months paper of the same credit 10¼@15 per cent. Single name paper is slow of sale at any price.—*Philadelphia Ledger Oct. 31st.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Is coming in freely, and we reduce our quotations, 65@70 cts for prime to choice.

APPLES—Continue dull, and the market is overstocked; prices, however, remain unchanged: $1.50@2.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3.00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely, and the supply, particularly of common, is largely in excess of the demand; prime to choice roll still quoted at 18@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair demand with regular sales at $4.50 per cwt.

BEANS—Prime Navy, scarce and in demand; quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—The stock in this market is light, but the demand is not pressing, most of the factories having stocked up pretty well prior to the recent advance; we continue to quote at 9@11 cts per lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 15½ @16, Onin Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@14¾; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CRANBERRIES—There is a continued wide range in prices, $12@18 per bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.

CIDER—Sales at $5@8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; standard brands in a jobbing way, 22½@23½ cts.

EGGS—The receipts fall off again, but with only a moderate demand, prices are unchanged—28 seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, prime halves, 10¾ @11 cts; mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 6@7 cts. Apples—Southern, 6¾@7¼; Western, 6¾@7¾.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, quoted at 72@73 cts for round lots—usual advance in a small way.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice. Good spring extras, $7.00@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain continue light, and while the demand is entirely active the supply is scarcely adequate to meet it. Dealers are all complaining bitterly, and with good reason too, about their grain being delayed on the railroads; it is very annoying but there seems to be no help for it. The roads all seem to be crowded with business; they are getting more freight than they can handle with any degree of satisfaction, and this is the principle cause of the detention. Wheat is steady but unchanged, $1.40@ 1.45 for red and $1.55 cts more for white; the receipts seem to be falling off again. Of anything the market is firmer. Oats unchanged at 46@48 for mixed to white, by the car load. Old corn, 70@72; new, 58@60. Rye, 75@80. Barley is in demand and prime spring on spot, is selling readily at 85.

GROCERIES—Advices from the east report the coffee market as being almost a stand-still, scarcely enough to establish quotations. Importers are represented as being as stiff as ever, and with scarcely an exception refuse to make the slightest concession; though they are well aware, that if they should give evidence of weakness, the market, for a time at least, would become badly demoralized. The impression has been gaining strength for some time past that the last notch had been reached, and besides the advance was generally regarded as having been to rapid to be healthy and permanent. Some of the best informed and shrewdest operators, expect that the present lull will continue for some time; that prices may possibly drop a cent or two, and that after this prices will go higher than they have been yet. The future of the market is a matter of the utmost importance just now to the trade at large, and dealers generally are completely at sea; they don't know what policy is best for them to pursue, whether to load up still more or unload—some of them who bought within the past week, feel a little sore, though they may come out all right yet. Sugars are reported weak and dull, at the seaboard, and while there is a stronger pressure to sell, as yet there is no quotable decline in prices. Molasses continue very dull, with no prospect of any immediate improvement.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A 13@13⅛; Extra C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¼; Forto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11¼; Fair, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Domarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Rio, Prime, 21c. Good, 23. Fair, 22 2/23¾. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 25@30.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 90. Durant's, 75. Sugar House Drips, 35; choice to fancy grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6¾@7.

SALTPETRE—Refined, 16@16½; Crude, 12½ @13.

SPICES—Pepper, 23. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 30. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HIDES—Green salted, 10¾@11½; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

WOOL—Quoted at 45@55 cts per lb—but few sales above 50.

HONEY—Quoted at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales above 30.

TALLOW—Quiet and easier in consequence of increased receipts, though there is no quotable change in prices.

HAY—Market quiet and easier in consequence of increased receipts, though there is no quotable change in prices.

HOPS—Kentucky, 60@65; Western, 55@60; Single dressed, 75@80; Scutched, $1@02 1/2.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh brands, of No. 1 quoted at 75@80; Philadelphia established Cincinnati and Chicago brands, 85@87.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Chester County, Pa., do, $2.00@2.25.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for Seconds; $30@35 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

NUTS—Chestnuts in light supply and firmer with sales at $3.75@4 per bushel. Ioh, Son & Co. have shipped about 500 bushels to San Francisco, California, nearly all of which they picked up in this market; the same firm also shipped about 1,000 bushels of shellbarks to same point. Walnuts lower, 75@80 cts per bushel.

ONIONS—In good supply and rather dull, but unchanged: $2.50@2.75 per bbl for common to red, and $3.00@3.25 for Silver Skins.

PEA NUTS—Old stock selling at 10 cts. New crop offering at 7@8 cts—not wanted.

POULTRY—Live chickens in fair demand, and we can report sales by the coop, at 5@ 60 cts per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, although not large are fully up to present requirements and prices remain unchanged at 50@60 cts per bushel for prime. Peach Blows by the car load—usual advance for small lots. Prime (fresh) Jersey sweets, $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured shoulders, 7¾ @8; ribbed sides, 7¾; short ribbed sides; 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 7@ 7½; canvassed, 9@9½; canvassed, 10¾@ 10¾. Lard: in tcs, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 12; Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Corned Beef, 14 cts. Pickled Pigs' feet, 4.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¾ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.35 by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Clover Seed may be quoted at $5.75 @6.00, in bags; small sales in second hands at $6.25@6.50. Not enough doing in Timothy or Flaxseed to establish quotations SUGAR—Maple, quoted at 9¾ cts per lb or $90 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Virginia sumac does not seem to be wanted.

WILLOWS—Quoted 9 rm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871. }

Petroleum continues dull and weak and prices have still further declined. November refined sold to-day at 23¾ for 1st half; last half quoted at 23¾. December nominal at 23@ 23¾. Crude very dull and lower; October settlements were made yesterday at 11¾; seller balance of 1871, nominal at 11¾. Parker has dropped 10 cts per bbl, as compared with yesterday, and the indications are that the bottom has not yet been reached; offered today at $4.50. Barrels, also weak and lower; city make, immediate delivery, quoted at $1.55.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth O W, account Bates & G		696
Standard O W, account Bates & G		80
Brilliant O W, account Coast		524
Vista O W, account T Hackett		462
Cosmos O W, account T Hackett		462
Standard O W, account B S Duncan		80
Petroleum O W, account Bates & G		480
Sterling O W, account J K Barbour		80
Forsyth's O W, account Porterfield & T		220
Forsyth's O W, account Bates & G		80
Total		3,482

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. November, 1

National Oil., 430 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 800 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,000 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 705 bbls refined oil to Waring, Austin & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Bro & Co., Phila. 100 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,660 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co., 443 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 443 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Co.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined: spot 23¾c asked; November 23¾c.

5 P. M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined: spot 23¾c asked; November 23½c asked; sales of 1,000 bbls November at this figure.

NEW YORK, November 1, 12 M.—Market opened a little more active, but there is very little export demand; reported sale of 1,000 bbls, buyer last half of the month, at 25½c; we quote spot nominally 25@25¼c. Crude: market quiet and dull, and prices unchanged from yesterday's report, 13¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871. }

CATTLE.

With continued light receipts and an improved demand, stimulated considerably by the advices from the east, the market has undergone quite a change since the past few days, and prices are taking hold more readily, all grades of stock are selling quicker, and prices are up ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, as compared with the close of last week. The commission men reported an advance of a ¼, but some of the eastern buyers were very positive that sales have been made within the past two days at prices fully ½ a cent higher than the same grades of cattle brought last week. It is conceded, on all hands, however, that the market is considerably stronger and that there has been an improvement in prices and the indications at present are that the advance will be fully sustained during the balance of the week. We now quote prime to extra shipping steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs at 5¾@5¾; and good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs at 5¼@5¾; common grades will be seen, but few sales were made above 5 cts, as the supply of strictly prime cattle was small.

It may be proper to state, however, that some operators do not seem to have much confidence in the improvement; they are inclined to think that it will only be temporary; that the advanced prices will tend to increase the receipts, and, that with increased offerings prices will go back. This, however, is all surmise; all depends upon the arrivals, the future of the market is very uncertain and it behoves operators generally to exercise more than ordinary caution, and the great majority of them are exercising more of that than they have been in the past, having, as a result, many of them, to do less business, and take smaller risks. Following is a full and accurate report of the sales during the past three days:

Holmes, L & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
15	17,900	4 25	20	19,120	4 37
26	40,580	4 60	34	40,110	4 80
19	18,330	4 12	18	19,840	4 60
20	76,480	4 25	36	45,570	4 90
17	25,060	5 25	18	22,620	4 75
32	40,340	4 25			

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

20	22,500	4 60	10	9,580	2 75
19	19,150	4 25	16	21,500	5 00

P R Asbury sold:

18	16,200	4 80	18	22,340	5 20

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

16	21,040	5 00	4	5,100	5 00

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

48	68,370	5 75	18	20,700	4 75
14	17,840	5 25	23	19,900	3 87
17	22,740	5 35	4	4,710	5 20

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

30	35,880	5 37	34	39,350	3 50
17	21,760	5 25	17	20,780	4 80
39	39,430	4 50	36	44,130	5 20
16	21,840	5 15			

SHEEP.

The Sheep market is substantially the same as last week; the demand, although not considered much, if any, better than usual, is fully up the supply, and prices are fully maintained—there has been little or no change in prices for three months. Prime to extra fine wool sheep, averaging 95 to 105 lbs, selling at 5@5¼, and good 85 to 90 lb sheep may be quoted at 4½@4¾. There is not so much inquiry for stock sheep, but the offerings of this kind are small; good, fat sheep are selling right along at our quotations. Following is a pretty full report of the sales since, and including, Monday:

Hazelwood & B sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
111	9,880	4 50	207	25,840	4 25
100	7,450	4 05	80	9,110	5 50
73	6,310	4 00	99	8,760	4 60

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

180	15,320	4 85	202	16,990	4 75
198	16,170	4 45	91	7,280	4 50
184	14,850	4 20	202	17,830	4 05

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

109	8,280	4 65	106	9,140	4 62
100	9,300	4 50	591	51,790	4 50
179	15,340	4 30	379	30,270	4 40
107	8,810	4 05			

Hedges, Lafferty & Co., sold:

999	88,380	4 50	191	15,410	4 20
188	16,310	4 30	191	15,320	4 05
184	17,450	5 00	43	11,450	4 10

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

175	15,530	4 30	191	15,240	4 62
145	11,210	4 00	360	29,840	5 50
178	15,690	4 40	139	12,400	4 30
325	34,040	4 25			

HOGS

There seems to be no falling off in the receipts of this class of stock, and, with a diminished demand, in consequence of the heavy shipments eastward during the past week, the market is sluggish, and prices are weak and drooping. To-day, the pens were nearly all full, and buyers taking hold very sparingly, and, as the receipts are larger than the shipments, the number unsold is increasing, and, in consequence, a further decline is anticipated. It is true, the change in the weather will tend somewhat to check the decline, but, as already noted, the indications at this writing point to a still lower range of prices. We now quote fair to prime Philadelphia hogs at 5.70@5.80, and Yorkers at 5@5¼. Following is a pretty full report of the sales since, and including, Monday:

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
118	23,630	4 20	188	24,860	4 00
63	12,990	4 15	75	14,000	4 30
42	13,410	4 40	28	6,425	5 50
114	23,540	4 25	19	5,200	3 90
21	6,230	4 00	41	13,140	4 25
99	23,500	4 25	48	10,100	4 25
59	11,770	4 25	49	12,530	4 40
82	12,090	4 25	99	23,320	4 50
100	23,270	4 10	118	22,430	4 15

Keller & Liety sold:

67	12,240	4 25	70	13,240	4 25
44	9,030	4 25	61	15,660	4 45
45	12,170	4 10	83	22,140	4 32
11	2,950	4 00			

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

114	24,160	4 25	119	23,880	4 10
72	14,350	4 10	47	9,900	4 50
76	22,760	4 40	15	6,010	4 50
61	17,480	4 15	94	24,600	4 40
86	24,830	4 25	92	24,920	4 25
83	23,170	4 25	104	23,410	4 45
73	11,900	3 90	361	86,780	4 25
181	36,190	4 50	76	21,500	4 15
184	25,680	4 30	58	12,410	4 00
235	50,570	4 12	23	7,240	4 25
99	22,690	4 00	98	23,300	4 05
50	11,590	4 10			

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

169	40,590	4 30	107	25,470	4 20
142	32,750	4 12	46	10,260	4 30
93	35,530	4 25	99	24,410	4 25
90	24,780	4 40	81	21,340	4 45
20	4,660	4 30			

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

36	8,150	4 15	38	12,980	4 10
74	22,560	4 50	57	14,800	4 25

Sadler H & Co sold:

39	9,360	4 40	21	25,480	4 25
102	24,800	4 25	125	25,830	4 25
123	22,110	4 20	8	14,180	4 20
91	25,500	4 25	53	24,210	4 12
91	25,440	4 40	178	56,475	4 35

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, metal ..... 3 cars
Graff, Bennett & Co., metal ..... 1 "
W. Smith, metal ..... 1 "
Nimick & Co., metal ..... 3 "
J. Wood, Son & Co., metal ..... 3 "
Union Iron Mills, metal ..... 4 "
Pitts. Locomotive Works, metal ..... 2 "
Coleman, Rahm & Co., metal ..... 1 "
Bryan & Caughey, ore ..... 1 "
Jones & Laughlin, ore ..... 6 "
Total ..... 28 "

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Rees, Graff & D., metal ..... 1 car
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, metal ..... 3 "
Total ..... 4 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hallman & Hammett, metal ..... 2 cars

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal ..... 1 car

PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal ..... 10 cars
Bryan & Caughey, metal ..... 1 "
Total ..... 11 "

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 1, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 15,000 bales, on speculation and export 4,000. Corn 35s 9d. Beef 97s 6d. Short ribs, middles 40s 6d. Cheese 59s. Refined petroleum 17¾s; spirits 10¢10½s.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton: demand fair and market firmer; middling upland 18½. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine sold to-day at $5.10@5.20; extra $5.60@6.00; good to choice $6.90@7.35; white wheat extra $7.40@7.65; extra Ohio $6.80@7.40; St. Louis $6.50@7.25. Corn: meal unchanged. Whisky dull; prices a shade lower; 92½c. Wheat: bulk and market unsettled; spring No. 2 $1.49@1.52; No. 1 $1.54@1.55; winter red Michigan $1.41; No. 1 red $1.38; No. 2 do $1.32½; No. 3 do $1.28; rejected do $1.23. Corn dull and prices lower; mixed western 52@53c; high mixed 52½@53c; new do 51@52c; low mixed 51c; new do 50c; new yellow 51½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 27½c; No. 2 26½c. Barley and Barley Malt steady and a moderate demand at $6.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middlings 17@17½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Pork dull; sales of $12.50. Cut meats quiet but firm; sides 6¾@7c. Bacon quiet but steady at 6¼@7½c. Live hogs quiet but firm at $4@4.25; receipts 2,000. Lard quiet but steady at 8¾@9c. Whisky easier, and in good demand at 88c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Flour weak; superfine $5.25@5.62½. Wheat: demand fair; market firm; Pennsylvania and western red $1.57@1.58. Rye dull and lower at 82c. Corn dull; prices a shade lower; Pennsylvania and western yellow 75@78c. Oats 47@51c. Provisions dull and declining. Mess pork $14.50. Lard 9¼c. Petroleum: crude 17¼@ 18c; refined 23¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Fancy cassimeres, coatings and suits have been selling in many instances at prices inconsistent with cost, while stocks have not been in any way burdensome. Shirtings are relatively cheaper than any other class of goods on sale, certainly much more so than printing cloths.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; western family $7.50@ 8.50. Wheat weak; amber $1.45@1.75; Ohio and Indiana $1.57@1.58. Corn: demand light and market firm; southern white 70@75c; yellow 70c. Oats dull at 46@49c. Butter unchanged. Whisky 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.22¾; No 2 $1.20¾. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 2 33½c. Corn dull and prices declined; No 2 48c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and prices drooping; No 2 85c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 1.—Cotton is scarce and firmer, with low middling at 16¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine $5@5.50; family $6@6.50. Grain firm at last quotations. Corn Meal 65@70c. Bacon: shoulders 8c; sides clear 9½c. Hams: plain 13½c; sugar cured 15@16½c. Lard: prime steam 10½c; tierce 12½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 1.—Cotton: middling 17¾c; receipts for the past day 2,000 bales. Flour $6@8. Corn 48@50c. Hay $20. Bacon: sides scarce and dull. Pork dull and prices have declined to $14@14.50. Lard 10¾, 11¾@11½c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; 8@8½c; sides 8¾@9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 1.—Wheat: No. 1 red winter dull and firmer, but closed firmer at $1.38@1.39; No. 2 do $1.35. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 60c; low do 59c. Oats dull and offered at 36c. Petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 1 white $1.47¾; amber $1.40. Corn dull and prices declined; 59@60c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 38c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 1.—Flour: steady and in moderate demand; spring $7.75; number $8.25. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1.48.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 1.—109 bbls apples, 11 Rea Jr; 300 do flour, 1 car mill feed, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car ear corn, Bricker & Co; 28 bbls apples, 1 bbl cranberries, W B Bros; 5 bbls cider, D L Clark & Co; 150 bbls cheese, 10 sacks c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls leather, Allegheny Leather Co; 10 bbls apples, Jas O'Brien; 9 do do, J S Boyer; 7 bbls b nuts, Van Gorder & S; 4 kegs s butter, 5 bbls apples, John Dauble; 6 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour, J & A Deitz; 140 bbls apples, 3 sks bw flour, Woodworth & D; 2 cars bags, 1 car bbls, Jas Bricker & Co; 100 doz brooms, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 23 sks rye, D Wallace; 20 bf bbls pickles, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 do do, D W Garrett; 27 do do, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 20 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 150 hides, J Hammett & Son; 1 car pressed hay, E H Myers & Co; 1 car barley, W J Meek; 100 bbls flour, Segbmyer & Voscamp; 3 cars scrap iron, Maloney & Lanahan.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, November 1.—2 cars blooms, Graff, Bennett & Co; 6 cars pig, G W Smith; 2 cars do staves, H Pemerton; 200 bxs g corn, Jesse H Lippincott; 100 bxs starch, T C Jenkins & Bro; 30 bbls do, J Porterfield & Co; 26 cars coal, J A Renshaw & Co; 20 bbls cider, 7 do d fruit, H Riddle & Son; 100 bbls lime, J B Campbell; 5 cars refined copper, Park & Brother; 10 bbls do, Gallery; 10 do do, A Holsteine; 40 bxs ink, J Wilson & Son; 50 bf bbls fish, J A McGinnis; 25 bxs starch, Seghmyer & Voscamp; 6 bbls do, J S Dilworth & Co; 12 pails tobacco, J W Taylor; 50 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 61 do do, J O'Bryen; 50 chairs, N Whiting; 70 bgs corn, 82 do wheat, J Rhodes; 275 sks oats, W Hutchinson; 2 cars corn, Wm Wells & Co; 176 sks car corn, P Duff & Son; 100 ctl bbls, D Bruce; 20 bbls apples, J B Sneathen; 40 do do, Marshall & Campbell; 10 do do, 14 bbls eggs, 7 bbls cider, 1 car corn, P Duff & Son; 50 bbls apples and eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 140 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 3 cars stone, J L Knox; 1 car clay, Zug & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, November 1.—*Through*—109 bbls oxide, 5 do acid, F W Gerdis; 30 pkgs groceries, Geo McFerron & Bro; 1 bbl cranberries, W B Ross; 2 bxs tobacco, H Haunch & Co; 5 do tea, H Haunch; 1 bbl liquor, R Carson; 2 bxs d goods, Johnston, W & Co; 12 pails mince meat, C H Morlege; 3 pkgs tea, J D Strouse; 33 bbls sweet potatoes, F Owens; 1 bx shoes, R Hay; 2 pkgs liquor, F Walter; 4 do do ware, J McCutcheon; 6 bxs shoes, F Myer; 2 do tea, John W Chambers; 2 bxs bird seed, — Park; 3 pkgs d goods, Lowe & Long; 3 do do, Fire Brc; 3 do do, Erwin & Co; 14 do do, S M Becker & Co; 7 do do, Boggs & Co.

Local—3 bbls tallow, Seibert & Berg; 5 bbls leather, Jos Liebler; 8 bgs beans, J S Clark & Co; 100 bbls flour, H Riesman; 1 car corn, Bell, Rogers & Burchfield; 102 sks oats, 9 do rye, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 34 do wheat, Elwood & Bro; 35 bgs potatoes, 40 do bw flour, Wm Lee & Co; 21 bgs potatoes, S Clark & Co; 38 do do, 14 pkgs, Jos Kelling; 26 bgs potatoes, Thomas Whitley; 16 do do, Gerwig & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 1.—90 bbls peaches, F Duff & Son; 10 butts tobacco, Carter, Bros & Co; 20 do do, Atwell & Lee; 25 bbls whisky, Henry Evert; 12 safes, Demuth Bros; 10 boxes soap, Wright & McGraw; 15 do do, J McDevit; 10 bxs c tobacco, R & S Rinehart; 40 do do, Knox & Co; 100 bbls d apples, Mercer & Robinson; 16 cads tobacco, 10 butts do, Austin & Co; 17 sks pea nuts, Vangordor & S; 24 bbls whisky, 4 pipes do, Klingfinger & Bro; 1 car pig iron, J W Porter; 1 do bulk rye, W H Graff & Co; 73 sks barley, F Schields; 30 bbls potatoes, W J Caskey; 12 do do, Jas McConnell; 10 do do potatoes, Robt Sproul; 320 bushels corn, McHenry & Hood; 23 bbls molasses, 22 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 50 bbls whisky, Allen & Richmond; 40 do do, A Lindsay Jr & Co; 100 oil bbls, McKay & Son; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 1.—1 car bay R Knox & Son; 1 car oats, Adams & Knox; 1 do cooperage, J W Fleming; 1 do lot, J Lotz; 1 do bag C Porter; 10 bbls flour, H Rayen; 2 cars lumber, John Taggart & Son; 1 car clap pipe, J N Barr; 1 car hay, Geo Stewart; 40 bbls apples, John Herbert; 11 sks clover seed, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls apples, Jas Dauble; 17 do do, Miller; 41 sks oats, A L Sloan; 2 pkgs butter, Barney Rafferty; 377 bxs cheese, 3 pkgs butter, 2 do do, Wm Bradley; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car lime, W J Baughman; 109 bbls, Jas Cailery; 140 bbls apples, Vangordor & S; 100 bbls flour, John Dauble; 17 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour,

HOME NEWS.

For Claremont.—Richard Aiker, of South Pittsburgh, who has served two terms in the workhouse, was again arrested last evening by Alderman Barker's police, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was brought to the Central Station House and locked up for a hearing.

Confidence Game.—A female finely dressed presented and order of $50 at the First National Bank on Tuesday, purporting to come from a gentleman doing business with the bank. The money being refused, she returned with a more urgently written order, which was immediately pronounced a forgery, when with entreaties and arguments she slipped out and away at a rapid pace.

Head Crushed by Cars.—Harry Reed, a brakesman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand badly crushed at Derry Station yesterday morning about four o'clock. He was engaged at the time in coupling cars and owing to the unexpected backing of the engine to the unexpected between the bumpers, his hand was caught between the bumpers. A physician was called who amputated the fore finger and dressed the remaining portion of the member.

Arrested.—Minnie Moore, charged by Mr. Elliott, the florist, with the larceny of a quantity of goods from his premises, was last evening arrested by officer Strain, at O'Donnell's Hotel, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. A valuable silk dress, a number of towels and some smaller trinkets were found in her possession and identified by Mr. Elliott as his property. She also gave information that will lead to the recovery of the remainder of the goods.

Question Propounded.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The grand return excursion to Baltimore being over, and our City Fathers having had a good rest, would it be asking too much of some one to enlighten the tax payers as to how the fifteen thousand dollars have been expended in entertaining the Baltimoreans, this city, Erie included, including Hubley's bill, which has never been paid, the total bill does not foot up over twelve thousand dollars. TAX PAYER.

Letter Carrier's Monthly Report.

Following is the report of the operations of the Letter Carriers of Pittsburgh for the month of October:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	143,441	113,899
Drop letters	35,961	27,474
Newspapers	48,783	4,114
Total	228,094	155,487

The last collection is made from the lamp-post boxes at seven o'clock in the evening.

Billiard Match.

The lovers of this delightful game assembled last night in large numbers at the Central Hotel Billiard Parlor to witness an exciting contest between two well-known experts, Davis of this city and Rogers of Chicago. The game was 1500 points, Rogers giving his opponent odds of 50 points. The stakes were $500 a side. Rogers won the game, making 1500 points in 76 innings, Davis made 1450 points in 75 innings. Average per inning for each: Davis, 2 17-25; Rogers, 2 12-19. Considerable betting was indulged in and much money changed hands on the result.

Serious Accident.

At about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Barney Gray, the well-known stock dealer in Allegheny, met with a serious accident. He was driving in his buggy along Federal street, Allegheny, and at the railroad crossing one of the wheels of the vehicle broke, throwing him violently from the track, and Mr. Gray was thrown heavily to the ground. He was taken up at once and conveyed into a carriage and to his residence, where he received proper attention and was subsequently taken home. It is thought that he is also seriously injured internally.

The Fire in Allegheny.

We have learned the following particulars of the fire yesterday morning, by which the Diamond Mills, Allegheny, owned by Wm. McKee & Bro., were destroyed. The total loss, it is estimated, will reach about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was as follows: On the building, $4,000; on the machinery, $14,000; on stock, $7,000. It was placed in the following companies: Allemannia, Farmers', of York, Lycoming, Central, of Altoona, Williamsport, Reading, Andes and Allemania. Fire Marshal Imler is making a thorough gathering of the matter. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, whose testimony goes to show that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The examination will be resumed to-day.

The Real Estate Savings Bank.

This morning we publish the statement of the Real Estate Saving Bank for November 1st, 1871, which develops a sound and healthy financial condition. This, although a comparatively new institution, now ranks among our most substantial and reliable banks. The able and efficient directors and officers, and most trustworthy business men, in whom the public may repose the fullest degree of confidence, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Esq., as worthy and efficient Secretary, is the right man in the right place, and to his courtesy and fair and liberal dealing in the past we owe much of the great and signal prosperity of the institution. Depositors are allowed interest of six per cent. upon deposits, payable to them every six months, or if not drawn is compounded. The office of the bank is at No. 63 Fourth avenue, and is daily open from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evenings from six to eight o'clock.

Aid for Chicago Methodists.

Last evening another meeting to devise means for the rebuildidg of the Chicago churches, was held in the Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny. It was a union of all the Allegheny churches, and the attendance was large. Another such meeting will be held in Pittsburgh Rev. J. W. Baker, Presiding Elder of the Allegheny district, presided and stated the various exercises. Rev. Dr. Thomas, in an interesting manner presented the claims of the Methodists in Chicago, and appealed for aid.

Brief addresses followed from others and a series of resolutions were passed similar to those endorsed by the meeting in Christ Church.

It was then decided to district the city and appoint committees of canvas in accordance with a plan to be devised by the General Executive Committee which meets Friday afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned.

An Elegant New Business Building.

Probably but few of our readers are aware of the extensive and substantial building being put up by the well-known wholesale dry goods firm of this city—Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. Some months since the firm purchased of Mr. John Hays two lots, fifteen by one hundred feet each, and twenty feet from the track, and Mr. Gray's residence. Recently to the ground. He was taken up at once and conveyed into Wm. Gray's carriage establishment, where he received proper attention and was subsequently taken home. It is thought that he is also seriously injured internally.

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True Christianity.

Noble deeds are so rare now-a-days that none should be permitted to go unnoticed when performed. The following story is told of the kindness of a minister of God in this city. It seems that some time ago a gentleman was taken sick with the small-pox, and while he was confined to his chamber, one after another, came down with the same loathsome disease, and last of all the mother. While this family of four sick were thus stricken helpless, two of the children died. A clergyman in the neighborhood summoned the undertaker, and directed him to attend to the respectable funeral for the little ones, paid all the bills and himself conducted the funeral services. On the next day he called on the family the clergyman to thank him and to repay the money he had expended. Not a cent would he take, saying that it was a work of God and glad grief, trouble and care enough, he said. This matter of the funeral had all been attended to, and all the bills paid. The sum estimated the expenses as well as he could and insisted on the clergyman's accepting the amount as a present to the needy. Much money was not accepted. Now the man, who, though poor, is able to pay the amount, proposes to donate the money to the minister's church.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A much improved audience in point of number and fashion was present last night on the occasion of the presentation of "Chimney Corner" in which as "Peter Probity" Mr. Couldock, the great character actor appeared to very decided advantage. He was well supported on the stage by the members of the excellent stock company of the Opera House. To-night "Chimney Corner" will be favored.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—There was a very large attendance at this popular place of amusement last night. The intensely sensational play of the "Witches of New York," was presented in better style than on the previous evening. There was not a dull scene, and we must confess the public taste in that direction, is very partial, will be delighted with the one to-night it will again be placed on the boards.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. Sylvester had a crowded house last night. He is one of the most skillful and accomplished illusionists we have ever had in the city, and his entertainments are of the highest order. Each evening he distributes a number of valuable gifts to the audience. By all means attend and take the children to see the wonders of Wonderland.

LIBRARY HALL.—Next week Theodore Thomas will give five grand concerts, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, and Saturday afternoon.

A Safe Investment.

After the first shock of the Chicago fire had subsided, it became apparent that the people of the whole country had suffered an almost incredible sense of the *insecurity of values* of every kind. If whole cities can be swallowed up in a night, *what security is there in solid things*, such as houses, which are their safeguards of insurance? Besides mere land (and everybody cannot turn farmer) and Government securities, what is left in which men can invest so as to provide for themselves and others?

We are led to the conclusion that of the securities offered to our people inviting investment that combine almost *perfect security* with large revenue, we know of none superior to those in the proposed FIFTH AVENUE WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, soon to be erected over the Monongahela river at Miltenberger street, the books for subscription to the capital stock of which are now open, and a large amount already subscribed. A glance at our splendid suspension bridge over the Allegheny, at which place, should be conclusive on this point. All the buildings in the near future, noble work, including the toll houses, might be consumed, and yet the bridge remain intact. Innumerable proofs could be adduced to show that investments in property of this kind are not surpassed if equaled by any others that could be named, equaled by any others that could be named. Those who desire an interest in a FIRE PROOF INVESTMENT should not let the opportunity pass without at once securing stock in the *Fifth Avenue Suspension Bridge*. Books open at Artizans' Deposit Bank, Fifth Avenue Bank and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham. Photographic views of drawings for bridge may be seen at these banks.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company et. al. vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company et. al.—Argument Before the Supreme Court Yesterday.

The case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Lessee, vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, Lessee, was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday. This is an appeal of the Catawissa Railroad Company from the decree of the Court of nisi prius, granting a preliminary injunction restraining said company from interfering with complainants' right of way or complainants' line of railroad between Milton and Williamsport.

The history of the case, as presented by the appellants' counsel, sets forth that on Nov 25, 1870, the Catawissa Railroad Company filed two several bills in equity against the complainants here, in the Courts of Common Pleas of Northumberland and Lycoming counties, respectively, for the purpose of restraining them from delaying, obstructing, or preventing said plaintiffs from locating and constructing certain crossings. Two days later the present complainants filed a bill against these defendants which is identical, save an additional section setting up the Act of June 9th, 1871, with the present Constitution, as relief prayed for is the same precisely. Upon the day set for the hearing of the case—the prior pending of the bill in Northumberland and Lycoming having been shown—His Honor, the Chief Justice, declined to entertain the cause.

The cause in Lycoming county was then proceeded in, so that, on March 22d, 1871, an injunction was awarded by the court of that county, restraining the defendants as prayed and mentioned above.

On April 19th, 1871, the defendants therein (the present complainants) appealed to the Supreme Court. On May 17th, 1871, the Supreme Court affirmed the decree for a preliminary injunction, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The Catawissa Railroad Company had, all this time, continued the prosecution of the work on their road, then nearly ready to receive the rails, and rested in the belief that they had reached the end of a litigation by which a rival company had sought to prevent the completion of their line. But the bill in the present case having been filed, an injunction issued, and the work of the Catawissa Railroad Company at once arrested.

As before stated, this bill contains nothing not embraced in the former bill of the same plaintiffs, except the section setting up the alleged act of June 19th, 1871. It was well known that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had, after the decree against them in the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming county, introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting any company from locating or constructing its railroad at grade over or across any of the railroads owned, operated or leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its various immediate connections, (including the Philadelphia and Erie,) but had been defeated by all-powerful opposition. The act now set up first became known upon its presentation to the Governor, after the adjournment of the Legislature. It is certain that a large majority of the members of the Senate and many of the House knew nothing of its alleged passage or its provisions, whether from the failure of its title—"An act relating to legal proceedings by or against corporations, to disclose its real purpose, or from other reasons, need not now be considered. A certified copy from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth was produced by the complainants upon the argument.

Nothing whatever was done by the complainants here to make or to indicate their intention to make this act the subject of a new appeal to court until their bill was filed on August 26th, 1871, nearly seven weeks after its approval. Meantime, work had been continuously prosecuted by the defendants upon their railroad, as originally located, and the graded, and large additional sums of money, amounting to nearly $200,000 has been so expended.

The assignments of error by the appellants are as follows:

1. The lower court erred in issuing and continuing a preliminary injunction against defendants.

2. In not deciding that the act of June 19th, 1871, was constitutional and void, because it contained more than one subject, not clearly expressed in the title.

3. In deciding that the said act was retrospective, and applied to the subjects of pending suits, or to rights already located and approaching completion.

4. In not deciding that the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming county, having prior possession of the cause between these parties, and where it was still pending, should retain its jurisdiction and control to the final conclusion.

5. In not deciding that the pendency of the former bill of the plaintiffs against the defendants in the *nisi prius* precluded the plaintiffs from obtaining the relief prayed for in this bill.

The appellants assert—

1. That the act of June 19th, 1871, (supposing such bill ever to have passed the Legislature,) is in contravention of Article XI., section 8, of the Constitution, providing that "no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

2. That the act is not retrospective, and does not apply to a railroad already located and nearly finished at the time of its passage, or to matters already the subject of judicial determination. It would be harsh to the intention of the Legislature, and grossly inequitable, to hold that it has any application to the extended line of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

3. That the plaintiffs have been guilty of *laches* in filing the present bill and applying for this injunction.

4. That the Court of Nisi Prius had no jurisdiction. The Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming county had first obtained cognizance of this controversy, and, as the action there was still pending, that was the only proper tribunal to conclude it, and plaintiffs should have applied to that court for relief, which they might be entitled,—at all events, that they could obtain none in this cause, for they had themselves filed the bill there in the Court of Nisi Prius at the same time.

The case was ably argued yesterday by James B. Gowen, Esq., for appellants, and by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., contra.

DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC.

A Prominent Grocery Firm Gives Light Weight—The Practice of Long Standing—Consumers Swindled in a Bare-Faced Manner.

Of recent years, quite a number of our wholesale grocery and commission merchants have found it profitable to themselves as well as highly advantageous to their customers to put up in packages prepared for use a number of articles that were formerly sold in their raw state entirely. The business of preparing and roasting coffee is perhaps more widely engaged in than any other branch of this particular species of trade, several of our largest firms being engaged in this business almost exclusively.

It has lately been brought to our notice, however, that a prominent firm on Liberty street, who are extensively engaged in preparing coffee in this manner placing it in so-called *pound* packages and labeling it "Rio" have been for a long time accustomed to give short weight to their customers. That is the packages uniformly lack in weight an average of about two ounces, and frequently sixty and considerably over running this, while occasionally others are nearer up to the standard to which they pretend. It seems that this matter has been pretty thoroughly ventilated in some sections, particularly in some of the country districts where the firm alluded to have a large custom. Notwithstanding this knowledge, there have been no legal proceedings instituted against the firm, although it would seem but fair that these parties who thus impose upon the whole public should be made to feel the force of their contemptible and despicable deception. It is also a matter to be wondered at that other dealers, some of whom know of the existence of these facts, do not bring this matter before some legal tribunal, it being to their interest more than any other party to have it stricken out.

For the present we give no names, although they are known to us, as we do not know but that there are others, in different parts of the city, who practice similar fraudulence. In fact we are assured that such is the case. At a future time, however, we may give further particulars. Nowhere can a more fitting occasion be found to expose this dastardly device to deceive an unsuspicious public.

SANITARY ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Determined Efforts to suppress small-Pox Agreed on.

The Birmingham Sanitary Committee held a meeting last night at Squire Saulsbury's office. Messrs. Evans, Pearson, Riggs, Knowles, Thomas and Walker were present.

Reports were received and approved from the various districts.

The Police Sanitary Committee reported, through a member, that the yellow flags were being displayed and the warning of the people had been torn down.

A committee of conference on small-pox matters from East Birmingham, consisting of Drs. Wood, Neubert and N. F. Miller, were present at the meeting.

Mr. Thomas presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Birmingham Sanitary Committee have expended the appropriations allowed them by Council for staying the small-pox ravages, and are still in debt. Therefore, *Resolved*, That said Committee request the Birmingham Councils to make a further appropriation for the same object.

Resolved, That in case Council refuse the appropriation, said Committee be compelled to suspend operations.

Resolved, That since the Pittsburgh Hospital has been closed against our patients, we suggest a temporary pest-house be erected for the accommodation of patients from our borough.

Adopted.

Mr. Evans offered the following:

Resolved, That the sanitary police be requested to obtain the names of the small pox patients in their several districts, but not for publicity.

It was agreed that the East Birmingham committee be requested to meet this committee for conference on next Wednesday night.

Adjourned.

THROUGH A BRIDGE

A Young Lady Seriously Hurt by a Fall.

Miss Mollie Crow, living at Sandy Creek Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with so serious an accident Tuesday evening that she now lies in a critical condition. Miss Crow is employed at Ireland Station, and goes home on the 7 o'clock accommodation train each night. Tuesday evening, as usual, she got off at the station, and after the train had passed on started to walk across the creek on the railroad bridge. By some means her foot slipped, and she fell through to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet or more. When found she was speechless. On being removed home the services of physicians were called, but there remains scarcely a hope that her life will be spared.

WHISKY SEIZURE.

An Establishment in New Castle Seized—Property Valued at $16,229, Libeled.

The U. S. detectives yesterday made another heavy seizure—that of the establishment of Mr. Christian Jenkinger of New Castle. The information upon which the seizure was made, and the proceedings consequent thereon, are substantially as follows:

That the said Jenkinger is and for a long time past has been engaged in the business of rectifying whisky by adding other ingredients, whereby it is largely increased in amount. The establishment is a large one, and is valued together with the stock now on hand at $16,229.

Yesterday morning a libel was filed in the United States District Court against the property. Jenkinger gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for trial.

The sale of the fine stock of goods at Moorhead's trimming, notion and gents' furnishing house, No. 81 Market street, is positive and the prices are marked in every instance far below cost.

Special

bargains in table linens.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

John Ohlan's appeal; D. C. Argument concluded by Acheson for appellees, and by Patterson contra.

Stewart et al's appeal; D. C. Argued by Large for appellee, and by Woods contra.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company et al. vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company. Appeal by defendants from decree at *nisi*. Argued by Jas. E. Gowen for appellants and by Theodore Cuyler for appellees.

Court adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. E. L. W. Jones, indicted for false pretenses, which has occupied the attention of the Court during the past three days, was concluded. The testimony was closed at eleven o'clock, when M. Swartzweider, Esq., addressed the jury on behalf of Jones, the defendant. J. S. Robb, Esq., followed for the prosecution. During his remarks Mr. Robb was particularly rough on the defendant, picturing to the jury how Jones had ingratiated himself in the affections of a "lone widow," and how after promising to marry her, he had basely defrauded her of all her property, amounting to some twelve thousand dollars, and after having thus reduced her to poverty, he had deserted her. In referring to the allegations—which, by the way, were sustained by the evidence—that the defendant had published possession of the widow Edmuna's property by falsely, and with intent to cheat and defraud her, representing that he was an English gentleman; a graduate of Oxford; the owner of large estates in Wales; and by depositing with the prosecutrix a little old tin box, which he said contained the title deeds to his estates across the ocean, and deeds for several thousand acres of land in Ohio, Mr. Robb said he would read to the jury what the District Attorney thought about the case. The opinion of that inimitable poet (and irrepressible wit) he should add, was expressed in rhyme. The District Attorney, finding himself unable to do justice to the subject in the natural language of man, had invoked the aid of the Muse with this result:

I'm a Baron—Mrs. Edmond.
A Rhenish castle old Wales,
My estates are without number,
My cattle have many tails,
I breed cattle, feeds, my darling,
Six churches too—my honey.
You take the old tin box, and deeds
And I—will bag *your money*.

You'll observe, I am a nobleman,
And one of Oxford's scholars;
I like old England and love Wales,
But best of all, *your dollars*.

While Mr. Robb was speaking the prosecutrix came into Court and took a seat at the reporters' table, where she remained, weeping bitterly the while, until her counsel had concluded his remarks.

When Judge Sterrett began his charge to the jury Mrs. Edmonds got up and made a start towards the defendant, when her counsel took her by the arm and led her from the Court room. The passing of the defendant also made a hostile demonstration towards him, but was prevented from doing violence to him by the watchfulness of the officers. The charge of the Court was concluded shortly after three o'clock, when the jury retired.

At half-past seven o'clock they came in and returned a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted." The prisoner took the verdict different from the usual custom—when the verdict was announced, and after the announcement meekly followed the officer out of the Court room.

The next case taken up was that of Jacob A. Hart, charged on five indictments, one for selling liquor without license and four for selling on Sunday, during the month of July. John Myers was the prosecutor. The accused keeps a hotel on Ohio river, in Sewickley, a short distance above Sharpsburg in Indiana township, which was a resort for pleasure parties during the hot days of last summer, when it is alleged the liquor was sold.

The case was on trial at adjournment.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Alderman Thomas took the information of Edward H. Friends, who charges two parties named respectively Fricker and Kemp with malicious mischief. The parties are workmen together in the boiler and machine works of H. M. Hole, on Duquesne Way, and the complainant states that the youths mentioned tore his working clothes out of mere wantonness. A warrant was issued.

Mrs. Grace Graham charges her husband James Graham with assault and battery, exhibiting as proof of her statement, a beautifully swelled organ of vision, in which direction an officer will look for James to-day, in order to arrest him on Aldesman Thomas' warrant.

Pat Harold and Joseph Lang had a little "rumpus," which resulted in mutual charges of assault and battery, the information being recorded in Alderman Barker's docket. James swears that Patrick choked him, and Patrick is positive that James "shtruck him wid a shtick." The parties were held for a hearing.

Keeping a disorderly house is the charge made against Mary Lyon and one Jane Johns. O'Connell is the prosecutor. Mary's domicil is on Mulberry alley. Alderman O'Donnell issued a warrant for their arrest.

Before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, Mrs. L. Horst, lodged an information charging a boy named Paul Miller with malicious mischief. He broke a large pane of glass in her store window, the value of which is eight dollars, and she demands satisfaction for the loss sustained. A warrant was issued for Paul's arrest.

Frederick Sanders rented a room an Ohio street, Allegheny, from R. D. McGonnigle, for the purpose of establishing a store, but for some reason he concluded to remove to Troy hill, and in so doing he took some bins and other articles that were permanent fixtures to the room, that did not belong to him. Mr. McGonnigle instituted suit against him before Alderman Irwin, who has issued a warrant for Sander's arrest.

CAUGHT BY A CAR.

Serious Accident on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway.

An accident of a somewhat singular nature and one likely to be attended with fatal results, occurred on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, between six and seven o'clock last evening. At the time mentioned an aged Irishman, named Patrick Hickey, employed by the company as a street sweeper, was engaged at work on the track as it reached the end of the Birmingham bridge. He unfortunately missed his footing, however, and the fender caught him and the car as quickly as possible, but not until the man had been caught between it and the bridge railing, just between the first and second arches of the bridge, and a large stone. Hickey was immediately picked up, when it was found that he had suffered frightful injuries. His left thigh was broken, his head lacerated in a painful manner, while he had received injuries in the region of the abdomen, quite likely to prove fatal. The injured man was ordered home for, and he was placed on an express wagon and taken to his home on Fifth avenue Extension. The physician states that the injuries will probably prove fatal, while others, who saw their extent, predict that the man cannot live two days. Hickey is about sixty and seventy years of age, and had a family.

Gauge.	No. of Railroads.
3 feet	2
3 " 6 inches	2
4 " 3 "	1
4 " 3½ "	1
4 " 5½ "	6
4 " 6 "	3
4 " 8 "	307
4 " 8½ "	2
4 " 9 "	13
4 " 9½ "	3
4 " 9½ "	1
4 " 9½ "	7
4 " 9½ "	1
4 " 10 "	30
5 "	74
5 " 2½ "	1
5 " 9 "	1
6 "	31

We find by examination that there are upwards of 10,000 locomotives and about 214,000 cars of all kinds, which makes a ratio of 1 locomotive to 20 cars. It must be recollected, however, that coal companies using a great number of cars (and those mostly 4 wheeled) with comparatively few locomotives increases this ratio, while only a few smaller roads, constructed through mountainous country, require greater locomotive power in proportion to the amount carried. Allowing 30 feet only as the length of a car, we would have, if all the cars were connected in one line, a train extending from New York to the Mississippi river; while, allowing 50 feet as the length of engine and tender, there would be a line of locomotives 100 miles long. The total mileage of railroads was 53,399 at the beginning of 1871. Illinois comes first in the total length of its roads; Pennsylvania follows closely, then come in order New York, Ohio, Indiana, and scattering along the other States and Territories, concluding with Rhode Island, with 136 miles.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Everybody's Friend.

Dr. Prime tells this story in the *Observer* by way of illustrating the droll things he is asked to do by persons of whom he has never heard: "A gentleman of fine personal appearance called upon me and said he was a perfect stranger in the city, and had come from a great distance to have a cancer removed by a celebrated surgeon, whose fame had reached the remote village of his residence, and as he had long read my letters, and was sure that I was disposed to do a kindness, he had called to ask me to attend at the operation and hold his head! Now if there is anything in the way of kindness that I hate to do, it is to assist in surgical operations. The sight of blood-letting is disagreeable, and, if it is all the same to my friends, I would rather be out of the way when any of them are being cut up. However, as this gentleman had no other person in town to whom he could apply, I readily assented to his request and promised to be on hand at any hour he should appoint with the surgeon. Happily the surgeon assured him there was no occasion for any one to be present, and immediately performed the operation. You do not know the trouble which that affair has cost me. As I saw the thing before it was removed, and saw the good man afterward, I was induced, in an hour of weakness, to give a certificate of the cure. It was published over the whole land, and now men write to me for more information; they come to show me their sores, and they come back to me from the doctor and insist on exhibiting themselves to me in their renovated state, that they may be witnesses to the skill of the surgeon who has cleaned them out. It is not pleasant. I wish they would go away without calling to say "thank you."

ONE would think that Mr. Greeley was the Boston *Post's* daughter, judging by the way that paper still harps upon him.

BREVITIES.

NO RAIN yet.

CARLETON, the barn yard poet, is to leeture in Titusville.

CHICKEN THIEVES are operating extensively at Lawrenceville.

THE Invisible Prince is what they call Alexis in New York now.

IT is stated that General McClellan contemplates residing at Meadville.

TITUSVILLE votes to-day whether she shall or shall not pay debts due contractors.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Esq., is the Pennsylvania Director of the United States Association.

THIS is the season for fevers. Too much care cannot be taken just now to avoid sickness.

THOSE quilts hanging out of second-hand stores on Wylie street are eye-sores to pedestrians.

THE South Side is not very well decorated with small-pox flags, the people refusing to put them up.

GUSTAVE TONNETZ, long celebrated in Paris as the "swallower of sabres," has died of a throat disease.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* calls the editor of a cotemporary "the best impromptu liar in America."

WHY don't Tom Phelps bring out the Second ward cannon and fire off a hundred guns to bring down rain?

MAJOR WM. FREW will lead noon-day prayer meeting at 12 o'clock to-day. Subject: Jesus a Deliverer.

PAREPA ROSA with her opera troupe comes this way after the holidays. Young men, save up your dimes.

MR. H. P. DUFF, of the commission house on Second avenue of P. Duff & Sons, has returned home from an extensive bridal tour.

A LADY in Louisville offers to play croquet for five chaste kisses. We know some ladies here who might accept the offer without fear.

A NEW YORK paper says: One of the cups on the battery drinking fountain is missing, and it is suspected that Ashbury has "appreciated" it.

T. W. DAVIS, Esq., is at home after a bridal tour throughout the Eastern and New England States. He is again hard at work in the Collectors office.

THE East Brady *Independent* will appear on November 11th in an enlarged form. A new power press has been introduced and the office building rebuilt.

MR. CHARLES, the artist, is engaged on a sketch from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" for the art exhibition, which we predict will prove his masterpiece and will add him even higher reputation than he now enjoys.

CONDUCTOR John Routh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad has returned from a visit to Brigham Young's paradise in Salt Lake City. He don't think much of polygamy and would sooner have one good wife than fifteen bad ones. He is located among the sinners of Utah.

The Philadelphia *North American* last week completed the one hundredth year of its existence and celebrated the event in a unique daily publication, it being the oldest daily newspaper on the American continent. Its first number of the Pennsylvania GAZETTE will complete its hundreth year.

MR. WM. P. PRICE, member of Parliament for Gloucester, England, has presented the town of Gloucester with a magnificent full length painting of its old English namesake, in return for courtesies extended to Mr. Price, Jr., by citizens of the same, during his visit in 1869. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Samuelson, M. P. for Cheltenham, on Tuesday, at a public reception.

EDITH O'GORMAN, the "escaped nun," publishes a card in the *Leader*, endeavoring to clear away the charge that she failed to hand over the net amount of her lecture receipts. We have to say that the GAZETTE gratuitously did printing to the amount of $80 for her, on the ground of her being a nun, and we charge that the newspapers were all paid is false. She has, perhaps, a swindling agent to run male and female lecturers, but it is certainly there is a grave disparagement in the accounts and something rotten somewhere.

MRS. SPENCER and Mrs. Miller have brought a suit against the election officers of the District of Columbia for refusing their votes at the last election. If the decision is adverse to the plaintiffs, they intend to carry the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, from which they expect a favorable decision. Some crowing hens were one day recently by Mr. Thompson, of Washington avenue, Allegheny, and the king of the beasts, being in a glorious mood, got into the garden and "went for" the hens in spite of his pennission, they crowed as wretchedly as ever.

THE Titusville *Herald* tells the following sad story: A family, consisting of Henry Henderson, his wife and two children, arrived in this city yesterday from Corry, having walked to within a few miles of Titusville. Here they were taken into a farmer's wagon and brought here. The story as related by Mr. Henderson was that they had formerly resided in Illinois, but twelve miles of Fond du Lac, Wis. Their house, barns, and stock, were entirely destroyed by fire, and the children burned to death in the house and the father of Mrs. Henderson, with seventeen other persons, being overtaken and destroyed by fire in the woods. The family found temporary shelter in Fond du Lac, and received railroad passes as far as Corry, on their journey to Washington, Pa., where their relatives reside.

The Office of Joseph Maclean, Room No. 9, Diamond, is the place that it has any applicants for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many rare works. Send for a catalogue. tf

Railway Statistics.

From Poor's recently published "Railroad Manual" we deduce some interesting statistics

It will be found that, commencing from the year 1841, at which time there were 3,535 miles of railroad, until 1848, the yearly increase was about 300 miles. From 1848 to 1855 there was a yearly increase of 1,700 miles; then for two years at the rate of 2,400 miles; and from that date gradual diminution till the minimum yearly mileage was reached in 1861. From that date there was a gradual increase until the close of the war in 1865, when so great an activity was shown that while in 1865 the increase was 3,000 miles per annum, we find it last year to be 6,000 miles.

There are something like 1,300 to 1,400 railroads projected, in progress, and completed, and the number is rapidly increasing.

As illustrating the variety of gauges and the number of each kind, we have deduced the following table, which shows the differences of practice in this country:

Special.

Lyons black silks at reduced prices.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Great Bargains at the grand clearance sale now going on at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Ladies can still find the prices marked down wonderfully.

Sanitary Suggestions.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although the Board of Health at its last meeting on Monday evening, as appears by the published proceedings, is satisfied that the small pox prevails in most parts of the city, and proposes to take immediate steps to arrest its further spread, they still appear to limit themselves to framing resolutions of a partial nature, and to come short, very far short of the full measure of relief and protection demanded by the exigency. If the small pox prevails as they allege it does, any thing short of a proclamation of martial law, akin to martial law, times of invasion or war—a law that would for a time override all laws in conflict with it, and connect the application and enforcement of necessary sanitary rules and observances as well by the people as by the officials. The evil is a gigantic one, the danger is imminent. These steps may be confidently looked for to be taken into a farmer's wagon and brought here. The story as related by Mr. Henderson was that they had formerly resided in Illinois, but twelve miles of Fond du Lac, Wis. Their house, barns, and stock, were entirely destroyed by fire, and the children burned to death in the house and the father of Mrs. Henderson, with seventeen other persons, being overtaken and destroyed by fire in the woods. The family found temporary shelter in Fond du Lac, and received railroad passes as far as Corry, on their journey to Washington, Pa., where their relatives reside.

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Great Bargains at the grand clearance sale now going on at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Ladies can still find the prices marked down wonderfully.

How a Fire Extinguisher was Used at Junction City, Kansas.

DEAR SIR: Last evening a large six lamp chandalier in Hall & Porter's wholesale drug house fell to the floor with all the lamps burning, and in an instant the front part of the store was a sheet of flames. A "*Babcock Fire Extinguisher*" from our store was taken over and put the fire out within one and a half minutes, thereby saving probably $200,000 of property. Yours truly,

B ROCKWELL & Co.

George T. Carter & Co., General Agents, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Special.

Felt skirts. Choice bargains.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

No regard to cost in the prices now prevailing at W. W. Moorhead's grand clearing out sale of trimmings, laces, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under garments, etc. Now is the time to buy your winter goods at great bargains at No. 81 Market street.

Buy a Weed, and you will have the most *simple, useful, durable* sewing machine in use, free from complicated machinery, from "*Sts.*" *spells*, and all unpleasantness. You may set it with the assurance that the best is the cheapest, and the cheapest is the *Weed*. All we ask is a call and careful examination at 116 Market street, to convince the most sceptical. tf

Special.

English and French satteens, beautiful colors, reduced to 50 and 75 cents.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Bargains.

At $1 each, best Gilt Band Oil Cloth Window Shades, complete set fixtures included.

At 40 cents, yard-wide Floor Cloths, warranted to wear well.

At 8 cents, Wall Paper worth 10 cents.

At 12 cents, Wall Paper worth from 15 to 18 cents.

Glazed Paper 20 cents.

Gilt paper 50 cents.

JAMES HOAG, JR.

(Directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store.) 168 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fourteenth Ward School Property, on Fifth Avenue, at Auction.—Attention is directed to McIlwaine's advertisement for particulars of sale of the above property situated on Fifth avenue, at first turn above Soho. The lot has a front of 50 feet and a depth of 175 feet, on which is a substantial two story brick house. It will be sold on the premises this afternoon.

Any person desiring from $2,500 to $20,000 on first mortgage can be accommodated by calling on

W. E. TUSTIN,
87 Grant street (opposite Court House.)

Gents' furnishing goods at the reduced prices of the clearance sale at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Special.

Silk velvets and plushes.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Fountain Colony of Colorado—Picturesque Views—Pike's Peak — Magnificent Soda Springs—The Garden of the Gods—Green Eyrie.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, October